

IBNJS JOURNAL



Volume 21, No. 2, 1982



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I.B.N.S. JOURNAL, Volume 21, No. 2, 1982

EDITOR

Ted Uhl

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Editor's Galley

Featured In This Issue

<i>Editor's Galley</i>	33
<i>President's Message</i>	34
<i>Signature Varieties of Modern Banknotes of Haiti</i> by Bernard Schaaf, M.D.	35
<i>Currency at War (continued)</i>	36
<i>Thai Banknotes Ninth Issue</i> by Charles Stewart	37
<i>The Pagoda Scene Illustrated on the Japanese Occupation Notes for Burma</i> by Michael Robinson	39
<i>A Piece of Amsterdam History on the Five Guilder Banknote</i> by W.C. Verdoorn	40
<i>Chinese Banknote Collectors Society</i>	41
<i>1982 IBNS Congress</i>	41
<i>A Short Resume of the Ningpo Commercial Bank</i> by King-on Mao	42
<i>Book Reviews</i>	43

Leslie H. Fletcher has noted that the PICK catalog fails to mention the fact that current banknotes of the Netherlands bear marks to indicate their value to the blind.

Fletcher, a member from Tideswell, England, states, "The method, started as long ago as 1968, is simple, presenting itself on the lower left obverse in the form of raised circular dots, 5mm in diameter, presumably readily incorporated by the intaglio printing method and consisting merely of extra ink superimposition at the appropriate place."

Mr. Fletcher further states that, "for the lowest value of 5 Guilders there are four dots, joined together horizontally. As the value of the note increases, the number of dots, separate now, regresses through three for the 10 Guilder, two for the 25 Guilder, to finally just one for the highest value note of 100 Guilders.

Member Joe Boling submits a correction to Fred Philipson's *Currency at War* article currently running as a series in this publication. His correction refers to page 23, column 3, second paragraph of volume 21:1. Accordingly the reference to 1914 notes being issued for the Russo-Japanese War should say: "... a similar issue was made in Taisho 3 (1914) for use during the occupation of Tsingtao, when the Japanese seized German holdings in China during World War I."

The first edition of "The Complete Encyclopedia of Mexican Paper Money" has just reached my desk. With coverage from 1813 to present, it is the most complete work on this series ever to be published and a much-needed shot-in-the-arm for the Mexican facet of Notaphily.

(continued on page 37)

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President's Column

IBNS means different things to different people. For some it provides a means of reaching other collectors with similar interests. For a dealer it provides a ready mailing list of individuals likely to be interested in what is being offered. For the researcher it provides ready access to a very fine library plus the added bonus of personalized research assistance.

IBNS strives to keep members informed on the news events relative to the hobby — the release of a hoard, the appearance of counterfeits on the market, new information clarifying past misconceptions. An auction is also provided as a way members have of

disposing of unneeded items.

All I've outlined above are more internally based operations. The public functions include sponsorship of meetings at various major conventions, establishment of chapters in a number of countries and areas, publication of our JOURNAL and Newsletter, and the ongoing project of specialized books on paper money of the world.

To those of you long-time members, hopefully you are involved with one or more of these activities. To our newest members, we hope you will feel free to get involved to

(continued on page 37)

Signature Varieties of Modern Banknotes of Haiti

by Bernard Schaaf, M.D.

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THE first central bank in Haiti was La Banque Nationale d'Haiti (BNH), which was in operation from 1880 to 1905. The BNH issued some very handsomely engraved banknotes manufactured mostly by American Bank Note Company in New York, with one issue manufactured by Charles Skipper and East of London.

These notes would be validated for circulation in Haiti by two or three signatures, usually scribbled but sometimes hand-stamped. There are many varieties of the signatures, almost always illegible either because of the rapid scribble and/or fading.

Haiti Occupied

Its successor, La Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti (BNRH), was established in 1910 and is still operating today. At first the BNRH was controlled by the National City Bank of New York, which also owned half the stock in the new bank. The BNRH persistently refused to issue new banknotes, so finally the government went ahead and issued its own notes in 1914. After a series of coups, Haiti was occupied by US Marines in 1915. BNRH then issued banknotes for circulation, and the first issues were quickly prepared by overprinting the "illegal" government notes.

The first issue of definitive notes bearing the title of the BNRH was the so-called "Banana Plant" issue of 1919. Since that time there have been many subsequent issues of banknotes of various designs, engraved by various banknote printers, and all bearing engraved signatures. However, none of these modern notes bears a date to indicate when it was issued; they all have only the reference to the original 1919 monetary agreement.

However, it is possible to determine the sequence in which the various signature combinations were issued. There are always three signatures on each note, and the serial number almost always has a prefix letter (sometimes two). If one assumes that notes with serial prefix A were printed first, the prefix B, then prefix C, etc. etc., one can arrange the notes in a chronologic sequence

of the signature combinations, and thus make a good guess at the approximate period when notes of that type were issued.

Since engraved signatures first appeared on the 1919 "banana notes," there have been eighteen different combinations of three signatures on Haiti banknotes. Some combinations appear with only a few serial prefixes on a few types of notes, which implies that the three signers were in office simultaneously for only a short time. Other combinations appear with many serial prefixes on many different types of notes, implying that the three signers were in office together during a relatively long period of time. Some of the signatures can be deciphered and their signers identified, which helps to date the notes.

For this article the various signature combinations have been assigned a letter (a), (b), (c), etc.:

(a) 

This is the earliest combination of engraved signatures and appears first on the red overprint applied by the BNRH to validate the 1914-dated government issues. Roger L. Farnham was an officer of the National City Bank of New York and served as the (first) American Vice President of the BNRH. Oscar Scarpa has been identified only as an "ex-commissioner," and Georges W. Paret simply as a "Haitian," both of them presumably officers of the BNRH in Haiti. This combination appeared on the earlier "banana notes."

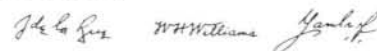
(b) 

Charles A. Mitchell and Walter Voorhies were both Vice Presidents of the National City Bank of New York. Charles Vorbe has not yet been specifically identified, but he was almost certainly a Haitian. This signature combination appears on the later issues of "banana notes," and also on the earliest issues of the new "modern-size" banknotes (3rd PICK numbers 29a, 38a, etc.).

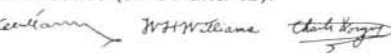
(c) 

The first two signatures are still Mitchell and Voorhies, and the third signature seems to be Hudain or perhaps Audain, probably a Haitian official in BNRH. This

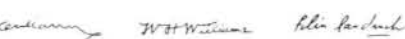
combination is known only on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes.

(d) 

John de la Rue was an "American fiscal adviser" to BNRH during the late 1930's and very early 1940's. William H. Williams (known as "Bank Williams") was manager of the BNRH from late 1914 till sometime after 1941. The third signature has not been identified, but is probably that of a Haitian. This combination is also seen only on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes, including the rare Stenio Vincent issues (3P-34 and 42).

(e) 

The first signature is that of Abel (or Andre?) Lacroix, Haitian minister of Finance; the middle signer is still "Bank" Williams. The third signer seems to be Charles Somebody, probably a Haitian. This combination is known only on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes.

(f) 

The first two signatures are still Lacroix and Williams; the third signature is of Felix Lavelanet, who was the commissioner of Accounts. This combination appears on quite a few notes through 10 Gourdes denomination.

(g) 

"Bank" Williams' signature now appears at left, and the middle signer was Charles van Waterschoot, a Director of the BNRH (and probably an officer of the National City Bank of New York). The third signer is Jules Faine, a Haitian. This combination is known only on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes.

(h) 

The first two signers are again Williams and van Waterschoot; the third signer is now Emmanuel Thezan, the Haitian Minister of Finance. This combination appears on 1, 2, and 5 Gourdes notes.

(i) 

The scrawl at left is the signature of Gaston Magloire, President of the BNRH, and

(continued on next page)

Signature . . .

(continued from page 35)

the middle design is the signature of Christian Aime, who was later also President of the BNRH. The third signature is still Thezan. This is the earliest combination where all three signers are Haitians, so it must have appeared soon after the Haitians bought out the foreign stockholders of the BNRH in 1947. This combination appears only on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes, including the earlier issues of the rare Waterlow printings (3P-32 and 39).

(j)   E. Ugeux

Now Aime's signature is at left, and Thezan's still at right. The middle signer was Arthur M. Herr, a Vice President and Director of the BNRH. This combination appears on three different types of 1 and 2 Gourdes notes, including the Waterlow printings, and also on 5 and 10 Gourdes notes, probably all issued during the early 1950's.

(k)   


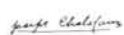
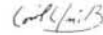
The first two signatures are still Aimes and Herres; and the third "signature" is of Arsene Magloire. This combination is known on 1, 2, and 5 Gourdes notes.

(l)   

The left signature is that of Silvere Pilier, President of the BNRH. The middle signature is of Maurice Telemaque, a later President. The right signature is of Jean Mehu. This signature combination is known on 1 and 2 Gourdes notes.

(m)   

The left signer is apparently that of Telemaque, now become president of the bank. The middle signature is that of Antonio Andre, then Commercial Director of BNRH from 1957 to 1960 (later President). The right signer is Marcel Vaval. These signatures appear together on 1, 2, and 5 Gourdes notes.

(n)   

The left signer is Andre, who became President of BNRH in 1960. The middle signer was Joseph Chatelain, who was Vice President and Director, reportedly for just one year. The right signer was Louis L. Smith (!), a member of the Administrative Council. This combination was probably used only during the period 1960-1961, and is known only on notes up to 10 Gourdes denomination.

(p)   

President Andre's signature is still at left.

The middle signer was Vilfort Beauvoir, who was a Vice-President and Director of BNRH during the early 1960's. The right signer was Francois Murat, who was Commercial Director from 1960 to 1965 (and later President). This signature combination was probably in use from about 1961 to 1965, and appears on many different type notes printed by both the American Bank Note Company and Thomas de la Rue from 1 through 100 Gourdes.

(q)   

Again Andre's signature is at left. The middle signer is Leon Mirambeau, who was a Vice-President and Director from 1965 through 1974; the right signer is Rene Adrien, who was Commercial Director during that same time. These signatures appear on the earliest issues of the now current American Bank Note company printings, including the (now discontinued) 250 and 500 Gourdes notes.

(r)   

The left signature is that of Francois Murat, who was President of BNRH in 1975 and 1976. The middle signer is Adrien Bonnefil, who has been Vice President since

1975. The left signer is Franck A. Bouchereau, who has been the Commercial Director since 1975. This combination is known on recent notes from 1 through 100 Gourdes.

(s)   

Former President Andre' became President of BNRH again in 1977, so his signature appears with Bonnefil and Bouchereau on the banknotes now being issued in Haiti.

It is unfortunate that these Haiti notes can be dated only approximately and only by analysis of the signatures, rather than by simply referring to a specific date printed on the notes. Those few of us who collect Haiti banknotes by signature-combinations are not able to use dealers' lists to identify the specific notes we need, since they are usually described only by their PICK number. Wouldn't it be nice if the dealers would use the letters given above to identify the various signature combination? A note could be listed as 3P-39i if it has Magloire's signature, or as 3P-39j if it had Herres signature.

The author welcomes any additional information on this subject which can be provided by other collectors.

Currency at War

by Fred Philipson, F.R.N.S.

CHAPTER 6

Continued from last issue

The getting of food to Germany became more and more difficult as the war continued and in October 1916 a Central Prisoners of War Committee was set up under the direction of the Government. Aided by the collaboration of the American Embassy, Berlin a scheme was put into operation which dispensed with the efforts of the various regimental associations. From now onwards, all parcels went out with a Red Cross Label and parcels could no longer be sent by private individuals containing food, tobacco, tea or clothing. Books could only be sent by authorized publishers such as Mudies, W.H. Smith or Bumpus.

The regulation parcels had to be under 2 pounds and sent three times per fortnight costing £6.15.0 per man per quarter.

The usual contents always included a cake of soap, tea, bread or biscuits, tobacco or cigarettes, etc. or separate parcels of 250 cigarettes or ½ pound of tobacco costing 8/8 duty free per month. A complete outfit of clothing was sent to each prisoner twice a

year. Those who had adopted one or more prisoners as well as relatives were asked to contribute to the central fund, but were not allowed to send parcels themselves.

As the war progressed a well-known message used by prisoners when the bread situation became difficult was the quotation from: I Corinthinas II verse IV "Even unto this present hour we both hunger and thirst, and we are naked, and buffeted, and have no certain dwelling place".

Personal recollections come to mind when the newspapers carried captions "Eat less Bread". Being in France at the time we were being issued with biscuits in lieu of the bread ration which was normally three men to one loaf. On one occasion a loaf was included in the rations for thirty men also one small jar of pickled onions, we got the cards out and the three highest were the lucky people.

The canteens "up the line" were ones greatest blessing. The Church Army, Y.M.C.A. did a wonderful job with very limited stocks. There was also Divisional canteens; some may remember one of Lon-

(continued on page 41)

Thai Banknotes Ninth Issue

✱ by Charles Stewart

Note Value	Size	Date Gazetted	Color
50-satang	6.3 x 11.5 cm	26 Jan. 1948	Green overall, with a reddish mauve ground and "Paan" on the front.
1-baht	6.5 x 12.7 cm	14 Oct. 1949	Blue overall, with a pale green ground and the central motif in alternating pink, pale green and sky blue on the front.
5-baht	7.7 x 13.6 cm	24 Aug. 1948	Black mauve overall, with a light cream ground and the central motif in alternating reddish mauve, sky blue and orange on the front. On the back a light cream ground.
10-baht	8.7 x 14.7 cm	11 June 1948	Light brown overall, with the central motif in alternating mauve, red and pale green.
20-baht	8.7 x 14.7 cm	24 May 1948	Dark leaf green overall, with a light red ground and the central motif in alternating pink, red and pale green on the front.
100-baht	8.7 x 14.6 cm	17 June 1948	Red overall, with a light reddish yellow ground and the central motif in alternating red, sky blue and dark green on the front.

WITH minor changes, through six types this issue remained in general use for over twenty years, and resort was again made to it during a later shortage of 10-baht and 20-baht values.

Including the 50-satang value which had been ordered pre-war and which was not reordered when supplies were exhausted, there are six values in five sizes of notes in this issue, with colors and dates gazetted.

Front

The major difference between the 50-satang note and the baht values is that there is no portrait of the king on the 50-satang value. In the upper center is a Garuda, below which in three lines in Thai is the legend "Government of Thailand". "This banknote is legal tender in accordance with the law" and "Fifty Satang". The ministers signature in black is above the designation "Minister of Finance" in the lower center all partially covering a representation of The Constitution and Paan in the center. In the lower right is a standing three headed elephant. The value in Thai and Arabic numerals is shown in the upper right and lower left corner respectively and the serial number in Roman letters and Arabic numerals in red is in the lower center right. The whole is enclosed in an elaborate Thai style frame.

Back

A representation of Phra Samut Chedi at Paknam in a central frame surmounting a panel in which the penalty for forgery is given in two lines. To the left and right respectively is the value in Thai and Arabic numerals all enclosed in an elaborate Thai design frame.

The descriptions for the 1-, 5-, 10- and 20- baht notes, with the exception of the king's portrait and the fact that there is the signature of the governor of the Bank of Thailand in addition to that of the minister, are identical to the descriptions for the same values for the Fourth Issue (Thomas De La Rue).

The description for the 100-baht value, again with the exception of the king's portrait, the double signature, the spelling, and the placing and color of the serial numbers, is identical to that of the same value Fourth

(continued on next page)

Editor's Galley . . .

(continued from page 33)

Researched and compiled by Duane D. Douglan, Claudio Verrey, and Alberto Hidalgo, and edited by Krause Publications Colin R. Bruce II, the publication lists more

than 6,500 currency issues coupled with over 2,000 original photographs plus a listing of more than 19,500 valuations. The 368-page volume, in my opinion is now THE guide to the collecting of Mexican paper money.

Best
Ted

Pres. Message . . .

(continued from page 34)

the extent you are able. If you have a subject and want to write an article, please do so — in your own language! We will have it translated by our committee set up to do just that, and we need your articles very much. More important, if you feel IBNS is not providing a service you feel is necessary, please let us hear from you. Any organization is only as good as the members wish it to be.

Finally, it is up to all of us to promote the best interests of IBNS by participating in our activities to the fullest. Our new members must be assisted in becoming familiar with what the Society has to offer. Only then can we build our membership and provide a sound base upon which to accomplish even more towards our common aims and goals.

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Thai Banknotes . . .

(continued from page 37)

Issue (Survey Department).

Note: As the serial numbers are black, I have treated the 100-baht value as being equivalent to Type II of the other values.

TYPE II

Change: Serial numbers changed from red to black.

Value	Date Gazetted
1-baht	19 Apr. 1952
5-baht	3 Oct. 1949
10-baht	7 June 1949
20-baht	23 Feb. 1950

TYPE III

Change: New portrait of the king in field marshal's uniform.

Value	Date Gazetted
1-baht	4 Feb. 1954
5-baht	2 Apr. 1956
10-baht	21 Nov. 1953
20-baht	27 Nov. 1953
100-baht	20 Sept. 1955

TYPE IV

Change: Metal safety strip inserted in the note left of center instead of red and blue silk threads.

Value	Date Gazetted
1-baht	10 Jan. 1955
5-baht	31 July 1956
10-baht	25 Nov. 1955
20-baht	18 Sept. 1955
100-baht	25 Nov. 1955

TYPE V

Change: The watermark changed from "Constitution and Paan" to the king's profile.

Value	Date Gazetted
1-baht	20 Oct. 1957
5-baht	20 Dec. 1957
10-baht	27 June 1957
20-baht	9 Dec. 1957
100-baht	13 Jan. 1959

TYPE VI

Change: On the reverse the penalty for forgery is restated.

Value	Date Gazetted
1-baht	27 Aug. 1958
5-baht	27 Aug. 1958
10-baht	27 Aug. 1958
20-baht	27 Aug. 1958
100-baht	27 Aug. 1958

Note: The gazetted date for the 100-baht note Type V is later than the date for Type VI covering all notes. 100-baht Type VI was in fact issued later than Type V as can be seen by reference to serial numbers and signatures.

From Type IV onward there is no Karan (mute mark) over the final letter of the first word in the second line of the legend.

Type I with asterisk instead of serial letter and number. The 1-, 5-, 10- and 20-baht values of Type I can be found with this mark, which was used as a replacement mark for notes lost or damaged. There were minimal numbers of 1-baht, 280 of 5-baht value, 180 of 10-baht value, and 50,000 of the 20-baht value said to be printed. The serial numbers for the 20-baht value run from 211001 to 261000.

All notes have "THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY LIMITED LONDON" in the center of the bottom margin.

Signatories whose signatures appear on Ninth Issue banknotes are as follows:

Ministers:

10 Nov. 1947 - 7 Apr. 1948 (First Office)
H.S.H. PHRAWORAWONGTER
PHRAONGCHAO VIVATANACHAI
Signed: VIVATANACHAI

8 Apr. 1948 - 29 Nov. 1948
PHYA DHONAVANIKMONTRI
(VISUTR DHONAVANIK)
Signed: PHYA DONAVANIK MONTRI
Note: PHYA is a title of nobility.

30 Nov. 1948 - 12 Oct. 1949 (Second Office)
H.S.H. PHRAWORAWONGTER
PHRAONGCHAO VIVATANACHAI
Signed: VIVATANACHAI

13 Oct. 1949 - 17 July 1950
FIELD MARSHAL P. PIBUL SONG-
RAM
Signed: P. PIBUL SONGRAM

18 July 1950 - 28 Nov. 1951
PHRA MANUPANVIMOLSASTR
Signed: MANUPAN VIMOLSASTR
Note: PHRA is a title of nobility.

6 Dec. 1951 - 30 Mar. 1957 (Second Office)
MAJ. GEN. PAO PIERLERT BORI-
BHANDYUDDAKICH
Signed: P. BORIBHANDYUDDAKICH

31 Mar. 1957 - 22 Sept. 1957
COL. NAI VORAKARN BANCHHA
Signed: COL. VORAKARN BANCHHA
Note: NAI VORAKARN BANCHHA is a title.

26 Sept. 1957 - 9 Feb. 1959 (First Office)
NAI SERM VINICCHAYAKUL
Signed: S. VINICCHAYAKUL

10 Feb. 1959 - 30 Apr. 1959
NAI CHOTE GUNAKASEM
Signed: CHOTE GUNAKASEM

1 May 1959 - 7 July 1965
NAI SUNTHORN HONGLADAROM
Signed: SUNTHORN HONGLA-
DAROM

8 July 1965 - 16 Nov. 1971 (Second Office)
NAI SERM VINICCHAYAKUL
Signed: S. VINICCHAYAKUL

10-baht and 20-baht reintroduction

30 May 1974 - 20 Feb. 1975
NAI SOMMAI HOONTRAKUL
Signed: SOMMAI HOONTRAKUL

Note: Nai Sommai Hoontrakul is the son of Phya Srivisarn Vacha, finance minister, 2 February 1946 - 23 March 1946.

Governors:

25 Nov. 1947 - 2 Sept. 1948 (First Office)
NAI LENG SRISOMWONGSE
Signed: LENG SRISOMWONGSE

3 Sept. 1948 - 2 Dec. 1948 (Second Office)
H.S.H. PHRAWORAWONGTER
PHRAONGCHAO VIVATANACHAI
Signed: VIVATANACHAI

3 Dec. 1948 - 3 Aug. 1949 (Second Office)
NAI LENG SRISOMWONGSE
Signed: LENG SRISOMWONGSE

4 Aug. 1949 - 28 Feb. 1952
ANI DEJ SNITWONGSE
Signed: DEJ SNITWONGSE

1 Mar. 1952 - 24 July 1955 (Second Office)
NAI SERM VINICCHAYAKUL
Signed: S. VINICCHAYAKUL

25 July 1955 - 23 July 1958
NAI KASEM SRIPAYAK
Signed: KASEM SRIPAYAK

24 July 1958 - 10 June 1959
NAI CHOTE GUNAKASEM
Signed: CHOTE GUNAKASEM

11 June 1959 - 15 Aug. 1971
NAI PUEY UNGPAKORN
Signed: PUEY UNGPAKORN

The Pagoda Scene Illustrated on the Japanese Occupation Notes for Burma

by Michael Robinson

THE Japanese World War II occupation notes for Burma of denomination ½, 1, 5, 10 and 100 rupees have on the front a picture which includes several pagodas.

The illustration, Fig. 1, is of the 1 rupee. It would be of interest to identify this picture assuming that the engraving was made from a photograph and is not merely artist's imagination. No suggestion has been made, as far as I am aware, in any book on Japanese invasion money. However, Mr. Alan Meech of Canada has stated that he believes that the tallest of the pagodas is the

Anada Temple in Pagan (Burma), built by King Kyanzittha in 1091 A.D.

This is, I believe, the correct explanation and I have two pieces of evidence to support it. First of all, when I was in Pagan at the end of December 1978 I took the photograph, Fig. 2, from in or near Pagan village. It can be seen that it corresponds very closely with the scene on the note. Observe in particular the six pagodas (the outline of the smaller ones may not be very clear since the photograph was made from a color transparency), and the walls in the center and bottom left.

At the extreme left of my transparency, just off the photograph, was part of a palm tree which could be that on the banknote, viewed from a slightly different angle.

Unfortunately Pagan suffered an earthquake in 1975 and so the top of the tall pagoda was being repaired, and that on the left was also damaged. In order to see whether the center pagoda on the note is the Anada, I looked at the illustrations in "The Pictorial Guide to Pagan" (Ministry of Culture, Rangoon, 1963). Shown at bottom left is their photograph of the Anada Temple (from page 15, there is another on page 13) and as far as it is possible to tell, it is the pagoda on the note. One of the deciding factors is the column of five "windows" on each face of the spire above the terraces. No other temple in the Guide has this feature.

We can therefore conclude that the illustration on the banknotes is certainly Pagan and almost certainly includes the Anada Temple. This would not be surprising as it is one of the finest and most venerated temples at Pagan, an important Buddhist center up to the end of the 13th century. In size it is about 200 feet square and the gilded hti (umbrella) caps the whole at a height of 168 feet above the ground.



Fig. 1 — 1 Rupee Note

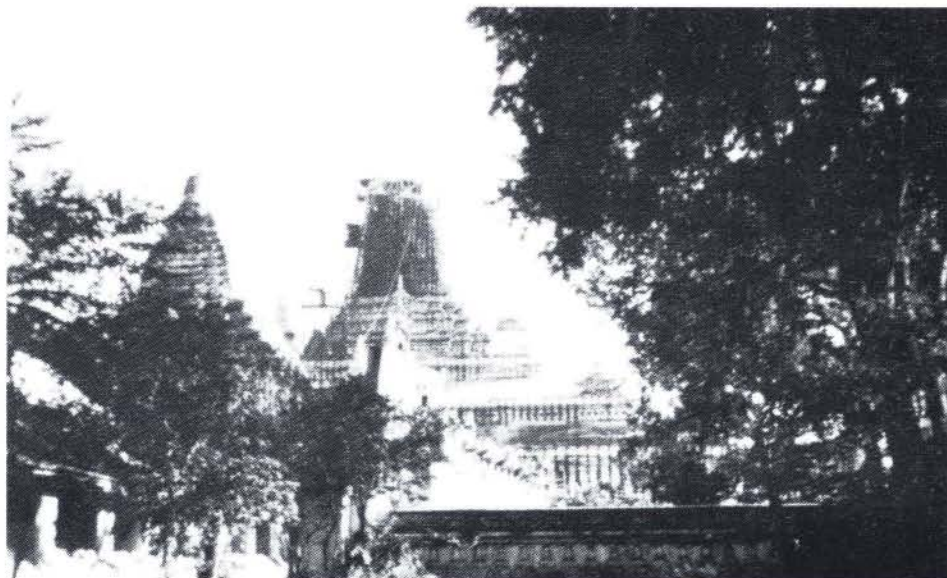
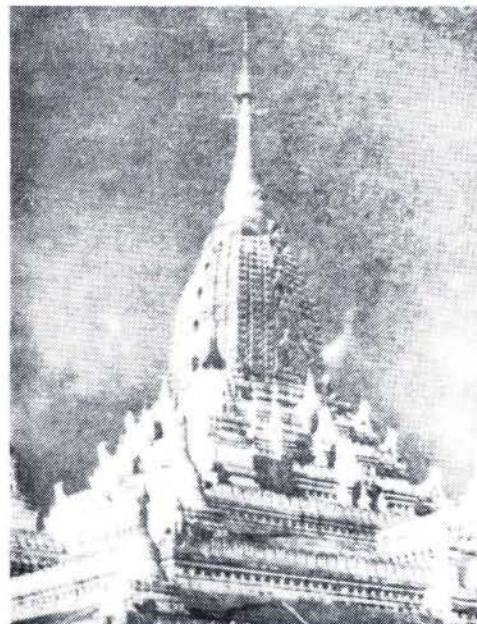


Fig. 2 - Temple at Pagan



Anada Temple

A Piece of Amsterdam History On the Five Guilder Banknote

by W.C. Verdoorn

"There's much better comedy—playing in life than on the stage"

Otto Weisz 1847-1916

THERE certainly will not be many citizens of Amsterdam who have never had a five-guilder note in their hands. But how many of them will have been conscious of having a most charming piece of Amsterdam stage history? It begins on the face-side, for on its righthand side is the portrait of "our Poets' Monarch" Joost van den Vondel.

Born in 1587 in Antwerp, he came as a boy with his parents via Cologne and Utrecht to Amsterdam, went to school in the Pijlsteeg (Arrow Lane) with the well-known Master Bartjens, and later on lived at 110 Warmoesstraat (Market-gardener Street), a house that had to give way for the Stock Exchange. Only a facade stone, placed there in 1937 by the sculptor Pam Rueter, recalls that Vondel died in Amsterdam in 1679 at a great age.

When we turn the note over, the picture that is now in front of us turns out to be part of the stage scenery of the New Amsterdam Theater at the Keizersgracht (Emperor's canal), which was finished in 1637, inaugurated on the third of January 1638 and rebuilt in 1964. Vondel's picture on the front is understandable when we know that all over the theatre Vondel's little distiches or quatrains were read, whilst the poet had written a special play, "Gijsbrecht van Amstel" on the occasion of the Festival opening.

From there the Gijsbrecht tradition started. Every year at the beginning of January this play was put on the stage again and this performance became the performance which one went to see (at the age of 18 or 19) to be introduced to the town's theater-going life.

Many of Vondel's poems that were read in this theater have become well-known, like:

The World has ever been a stage.
Everyone plays his part and gets his share.

But later on people disrespectfully changed it into:

The World has ever been a stick of

cinnamon.

Everyone takes a suck at it and gets his share. (or: doesn't get much) and further:

Warning.

No child (person) may be awkward in the Hall.

No tobacco, pipe, tankard, sweets nor mischief whatsoever.

Who acts otherwise, is removed.

and too:

Blessed is the country
where the child burns its marsh (peat).

Is something to be seen on the bank-note? Sure, but only with the help of a strong magnifying glass.

On the left of the note you see a door, flanked by two little pillars. And just above those pillars is to be seen:

"Twee vaten heeft Jupijn"
(Two barrels has Jupijn)

This at first sight rather incomprehensible line of Vondel's translation from a fragment of Homer's "Iliad" (Book XXIV, verses 527 to 530) will be a little bit clearer when we look at Dr. A. Timmerman's "Iliad" translation (pocket edition, published by H.J. Paris, sixth edition page 435). He writes:

The Gods ordered that the miserable mortal should live in grief . . . But they themselves live on sorrowlessly.

For with Zeus on Heaven's threshold
There are two jars, one filled with evil,
if He wants to pour,

The other with glorious gifts
And to whom He those gifts, Zeus,
who flings the flash of lightning.

From both, assigns intermingled,
That man will now be hit by a disaster
and he will now be attended by prosperity.

But whom He only gives dolefulness,
He makes him despicable.

Vondel's Jupijn or Jupiter is the Roman name for Zeus. So both translators use different names for one God.

But there is still more. At the foot of the same door, there is a small rectangle and on it there is a line in Latin: "Tolluntur in altum." This line has not been finished. The line as a whole comes from a Roman poet of Greek birth, Claudianus, who was born in Alexandria and died in Rome. There are no accurate dates known for him, but he lived in the second part of the 4th century A.D.

This poet wrote among other things, a little piece of literary composition, "In Rufinum," that is to say "up to R", in which he addresses himself to a certain Rufinus. In this composition he writes (Book I, verses 22 and 23) "Tolluntur in altum ut palsy graviare ruant". And the signification of it is:

(continued on page 58)



Netherlands 5 Guilder Note

Currency . . .

(continued from page 36)

don's well known Coffee Stalls doing a service as a canteen.

A chapter can be written on how the soldiers fared on the "Grub" side both in the trenches and in billets using all types of fires and recipes, this is not war time currency just part of the life of the soldier.

Austria - Hungary

The P.O.W. paper currency was almost on par with the German issues, some of the camps being in what is now Czechoslovakian areas today.

Besides paper, various metals were used with denominations running from 1 Heller or (Filler) up to the 50 Kronen.

A brief mention of some camps will generalize for most.

The issues of Nagymegyer camp in the Czech territory are usually found in almost mint condition, dated July 1, 1916, the sizes differ in proportion to their values. In the design are the Arms of Austria-Hungary along with those of Czechoslovakia with the inscriptions in two languages. The notes with the serial letters MS are really reprints or collectors specimens printed by "Clobus, Budapest."

Another note comes from:

The "Ost.Alp. Montan-Ges Bergdirektion Eisenerz" meaning "Austrian Alpine Mountain Corps, Eisenerz Mountain management. Eisenerz being German for iron ore. The Geldanweisung für Kriegesgefangene being Prisoner of War Money Order.

The mines were worked from the nearby prison camp and under Geneva Convention rules they were entitled to be paid. As most of these prisoners were Russian, one side of the note is in their language and the other in German. Again this issue raises some suspicion as most examples appear in mint condition. The values of the authentic issues were 10, 20 & 50 Heller and 1, 5 and 10 Kronen.

Even if only specimen notes, they are worthy of a place. Often very few originals come to light.

Among the unusual issues reported are those of Freistadt that show the Imperial Eagle on one side of the note and Emperor Franz Joseph on the other. This may well be the only issue featuring a royal profile.

Austria, like Germany had the three main types of camps, P.O.W., Industrial and the Internment camps for civilians and refugees.

Having examined the listing of Austrian P.O.W. camps situated in over fifty different areas, nearly half of their notes appear to be

(continued on page 44)

Chinese Banknote Collectors Society

THE Chinese Banknote Collectors Society, a newly formed organization devoted to the collecting of Chinese banknotes, is seeking interested persons for membership.

The first journal of the Society will be distributed by surface mail free of charge to any interested collector of Chinese banknotes. Overseas parties are asked to send \$1.00 if they wish to receive their copy by air mail.

Part of the activities of the new group will be to reveal newly discovered information pertaining to Chinese banknotes, such as signatures and signature varieties. Additionally the Society plans to work with current publication to update all the new editions.

Additional information is to appear in the first journal of the Society.

Editor of the publication will be Ed Bohannon, with Walter L. Keats as Assistant Editor. Keats will also print and mail the journal. Dues and advertising will be handled by William G. Henderson.

Those wishing to send for their initial copy of the journal should write one of the three founders at the addresses listed below:

William G. Henderson, P.O. Box 73037, Puyallup, WA 98373, U.S.A.

Walter L. Keats, 420 Green Bay Road, Kenilworth, IL 60043, U.S.A.

Ed Bohannon, P.O. Box 52581, Lafayette, LA 70505, U.S.A.

1982 IBNS Congress

MAKE note in your diary now. The 1982 European International Bank Note Society Congress will take place in London on October 8, 9 and 10.

Proceedings start the 8th with an auction held for the Society by the famous auctioneers, Phillips. Many superb and seldom seen items will be in the auction and the catalog itself will be a useful reference work for collectors. Phillips will hold a reception party for IBNS members and guests, at the auction, which will take place in their main auction rooms at Blenheim Street, London.

On the 9th and 10th the Society will meet at the Victory Services Club, Seymour Street, London, with opening time 10 a.m. on both days.

Past Congress meetings have indicated that the main attraction for collectors is the dealers bourse, so this year we are making that the main event and dealers from all over the world have already booked tables. It is one of the few occasions where collectors

can see what the world has to offer, and indications are that banknotes will be at very competitive prices. The bourse will be open on both days.

Another major event this year will be the exhibition. The star attraction will be items from the archives of the Bank of Scotland, but there are some great rarities coming from all over the world, both in competitive and non-competitive classes.

There will be several lectures for those wishing to attend them and it is hoped to arrange a very special talk by a representative of one of the world's most famous security printers.

Guest of Honor will be the legendary Mrs. "Ruth" Hill Jr. of St. Louis. This is your chance to meet this indefatigable lady who has done so much for the banknote hobby.

Contacts

Dealers Tables: Bruce Watton, 35 Midwood Close, Dollis Hill Lane, London, U.K.

Lectures: Christopher Stocker, c/o Stanley Gibbons, 395 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX

Auction: Michael O'Grady, 9/11 Kensington High St., London W8 5NP.

General Information: David Keable and Enid Salter, 69 Elmfield Way, Sanderstead, Surrey, U.K.

Problems: Colin Narbeth, Congress Chairman, 6 Hall Place Gardens, St. Albans, Herts., U.K.

AUCTION

Ted Uhl, Auburndale, FL and William Rosenblum, Evergreen, CO, will jointly conduct the "official" Auction Sale of World Paper Money in conjunction with the Eleventh Annual New York International Numismatic Convention. This sale will take place in the Consulate Suite of the Sheraton Centre Hotel on Thursday, December 9, 1982. Either of the above may be contacted regarding information concerning the auction.

A Short Resume of the Ningpo Commercial Bank

X by King-on Mao

THE Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd. was founded in Shanghai in the 34th year of Emperor Kuang Hsu (A.D. 1908). The Head Office was established at the junction of Peking Road and Kiangsi Road.

The Bank was authorized to issue bank-notes immediately when it opened, although the exact capital was not disclosed nor clearly defined. The notes were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10. These notes were printed by Tsi Cheng Printing Co. Ltd., a Chinese enterprise in Shanghai situated at 366 Nanking Road.

According to a study in 1949, the total amount of notes issued by the Bank tallied to \$190,000.

Under more stringent regulations of banknote-issue stipulated by the Chinese Government in 1915, the Ningpo Commercial Bank had to gradually restrict the total issue-amount. This did not very significantly affect the business of the Bank however, and it in fact continued to enjoy good repute from the public in Shanghai.

Described below in detail are the 1909 issues of double-dragon notes of the Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd. in denominations of \$1 and \$2. Notes in denominations of \$5 and \$10 are still beyond the Author's collection. Smith and Matravers listed the back of a \$2 note of the Bank only.

During the period 1920-34, the Bank also issued notes of face value \$1, \$5 and \$10; in a different design. There were very few notes still in circulation at that time, and it seems almost impossible to obtain these notes in perfect condition. The author has been able to get these two particular items in his 26 years in the field, and hopes that this article will serve to share some of his opinions with his friends in their research. The following is a description of the plate-designs, structure and colors of the notes.

1 Yuan Note

Front: The black frame has at its four corners the Chinese and Arabic numeral meaning "one". The same characters alternate across the top and bottom frames. Two black dragons surround the treasure-bowl of "shoe-money" and strings (old Chinese monetary unit) with a fire-ball at the top

center. The name of the Bank is printed at the top center with six black Chinese characters, (Shanghai Shih Ming Yin Hang) (The Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd.). In order from right to left, there are vertical lines of characters in black as follow: 1/ note was printed in 1st month of 1st year of Emperor Hsien T'ung (A.D. 1908); 2/ pay the bearer

on demand; 3/ Chinese value characters, (one dollar); 4/ silver dollars current in Shanghai; there is a center picture design of mountain ranges representing the origin of the plate "Shih Ming"; 5/ recognizes only the bearer of the note; 6/ same two black Chinese value characters; 7/ hold this as proof; and lastly 8/ dollar notes of The



Front: 1 Yuan, Ningpo Commercial Bank



Back: 1 Yuan, Ningpo Commercial Bank

BOOK REVIEWS

Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd. are forever valid. The background design of the note consists of green sun rays radiating from the top center treasure-bowl; in the sun ray are the letters "one" and the same Chinese character. The note was printed by the Chinese enterprise Tsi Cheng Printing Co. Ltd. as shown by the line of small Chinese characters at the very bottom center of the note.

Back: The reverse of the note consists of red, olive-green and blue designs. The elaborate frame has Arabic numeral "1" and Chinese character of same meaning; the value characters are found in the geometrical design at left and right centers of the frame. The top center is occupied by the same dragon, treasure-bowl and fire-ball designs. The name of the Bank is printed at the top center below the dragon designs. The city name is "Shanghai". The series code of this note is " " (Kung) (congratulations) at the right and left corners in red. The note was signed in black. Date of issue: 22nd January, 1909. Size: 90x152mm.

2 Yuan Note

Front: The note has black frame designs; Arabic numeral "2" at the top right and bottom left hand corners; the Chinese character, (Erh) (two) are found at the top left hand corner and bottom right hand corners in the frame. The same characters alternate across the top and bottom frame. The two dragons, fire-ball and treasure-bowl designs are again included at the top center of the note. The name of the Bank in six black Chinese characters, (Shanghai Shih Ming Yin Hang), (The Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ltd.) is printed across the top center above the mountain and lake design in the center. There are eight lines of characters, in order from right to left, they are similar to those in the \$1 note: 1/ the note was printed

The 4th edition of "STANDARD CATALOGUE OF MALAYSIA—SINGAPORE—BRUNEI COINS & PAPER MONEY 1982" by Steven Tan was released in mid-January. It is available at \$8.30 U.S. postpaid sea mail (4.50 pounds for residents of Great Britain) from the publisher: Steven Tan, International Stamp & Coin Agency, P.O. Box 2016, Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia. Air mail postage is \$7.50 U.S., extra if desired.

in slt year of Emperor Hsien Tsung; 2/ pay the bearer on demand; 3/ value characters, (Erh Yuan) (two dollars); 4/ silver dollars current in Shanghai; 5/ recognizes only the bearer of the note; 6/ value characters "two dollars"; 7/ hold this as proof; and last 8/ dollar note of The Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd. are forever valid. The background is also of sun ray designs in red of the numeral "two" with stampings at left and right and also obliquely across the center, in red.

Back: The green frame has "2" and Chinese character, (Erh) (two) alternating. The value characters are found in the center of the right and left frames. The dragons, treasure-bowl and fire-ball designs are noted at the top center. The background design is in bright yellow. The series code is found at the top left and right hand corners in red characters, (Yu) (rain). The note was not signed; and the cancelled stamps are found at the top right and bottom left hand corners in blue ink. Date of issue - 22nd January, 1909; Size - 95x156mm.

The 129 page catalog is printed on glossy paper 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ x10" and is bound with a thick colorful paper cover completely covered with a display of notes and coins of the Malaysia area. The catalogue is now the standard reference for valuation for this series. New features of this edition include a listing of the merchants tokens of Singapore (1828-1853) and the coins of Penang (Pulau Pinang) 1786-1828.

The first part of the work catalogs the coins of British North Borneo, British Trade Dollars, Brunei (1968 on), Malaya, Malaya & British Borneo, Malaysia, Penang, Sarawak, Singapore Merchants Tokens, Singapore and Straits Settlements. Clear photos of both sides of all type coins are given as well as their metallic composition. Coins are cataloged by date and mint mark in up to six conditions (VG through Proof) and mintage figures are given. A listing of overdate varieties with their valuations is presented for the British trade dollar series. A listing of proof and unc sets is given with valuations for each set. Nine pages are devoted to the Singapore Merchants Tokens (1828-1853) with all type tokens illustrated. Tokens of other series are not listed.

The second part of the work catalogs the paper money of British North Borneo, Brunei, Malaya, Malaya & British Borneo, Malaysia, Sarawak, Singapore and Straits Settlements. Japanese occupation banknotes issued for Burma, Malaya and the Philippines are cataloged. Private issues of paper money issued in the Malaysia provinces of Johore and Selangor and the settlement of Sungei Buloh are also listed. Malaya rubber export coupons, Sarawak rubber export coupons and Malaya formic acid coupons are cataloged in six pages. Federated Malaya States War Loan Bond Certificates are cataloged in three pages. A photograph of the front of all type notes is given as well as the size of most notes. Notes are valued in up to six conditions from VG through uncirculated. Minor varieties for type notes such as changes in color, signature, spelling of words or date, as well as replacement notes are cataloged.

Prices in Malaysia Ringgit are realistic and should be of aid to those interested in the series. The author's firm deals in stamps, coins, and banknotes of the Malaysia area and he is very familiar with the subject matter. Mr. Tan has published sev-



Front: 2 Yuan, Ningpo Commercial Bank

(continued on page 58)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 41)

in uncirculated condition. This leaves one to assume that many can be reprints, particularly as they appear in full sets of values.

France

The P.O.W. Camps in France were in a minority. Being occupied territory limited the numbers which are reckoned to be about 400,000 were distributed among thirty one prison camps and nineteen Internment centers. The paper currency issues of these amounted to 950 varieties according to record.

In addition, there were eight regimental prisons who made a further 112 different issues and 97 Prison companies with another 530.

One of the more interesting French notes comes from the: "French V Region Depot d'Officiers Prisonniers de Guerre". The One Franc pictures the British Lion 'Couchant' and the French Cock 'proper' issued in 1917. The full range of values is uncertain, although it is one of the more striking note designs. The Rouen issue is of thick card with corners cut and the wording "Depot des Prisonniers de Guerre" Rouen quai de France.

This camp well may well have been a P.O.W. ship, 'quai', being Quay. Incidentally, Rouen and Harve are well-known to the writer, the latter has an unusual interest with its "Depot de Prisonnier de Guerre du Harve. I was one of the escort party who took 100 German prisoners to this same camp in September, 1916.



French P.O.W. Note

Great Britain

The story of prison camps under the jurisdiction of Great Britain also had links in France where metal tokens were issued as canteen checks to the prisoners. The common reading is "P.O.W. / TOKEN / B.E.F. British Expeditionary Force". The denominations being 10 and 50 Centimes, also the 1 Franc, all made of iron with the value

inscribed on the reverse. Similar tokens of 10/-, 2/6, 1/- and 6d values were used in Great Britain or where sterling currency was valid.

One little known issue is to be seen in the Kings Lynn Museum. When Captain Beloe was the commandant of the P.O.W. camp at Burnham Norton, Norfolk. He had a special 1d token struck for the use of the prisoners, in both bronze and zinc coated steel. These are quite rare as the whole issue was quickly souvenired by the prisoners.

At the beginning of 1914, Britain had no set scheme thought out to deal with P.O.W.'s or for the internment of enemy personnel.

The first German P.O.W.'s were received in the Dorchester Camp during August, 1914, the first camp of a permanent nature to last during the war time hostilities. Others were of a make shift variety found at Queen's Ferry, Lancaster, Horesham, Bradford Moor, York Castle and the one mentioned in Norfolk. Even the Olympia, London, Fort George and the Edinburgh area were made use of. It was the "Times" reporter, paying a visit to one camp, who mentioned seeing Uhlans in riding kit and their spiked helmets, mixed up with the infantry wearing light blue uniforms and sailors in navy blue. Additional were civilians in the dress they were wearing at the time of their capture, one was actually in his wedding garb, complete with the usual white waistcoat.

So ill organized was the War Office and the home office that nine vessels of over 4,000 tons had to be used to house the first prisoners.

25 Camps

Not until, June 1915 was more suitable accommodation made available. By December 31, 1915 the total number of prisoners held were 12,349 military, 1,147 Naval and 32,272 civilians, mainly Germans. The number of camps, according to official reports were twenty-one in England, two or more in Scotland, one in Ireland and at least one in the Channel Isles.

In addition, there were forty-two Detention Barracks in use. At this time there was some doubt as to the classification of officers and crews of U. Boats. The British Government stated, that as they had attacked unarmed merchant vessels, they could not be regarded as honorable prisoners of war. They were not subject to any different treatment, only kept apart from others.

By 1917 the camps in England had increased to thirty eight and eight in Scotland, others remaining the same while

numbers of prisoners, Military were now 48,572 and Naval 1,316. In addition were the two temporary camps in France which were to disappear before the end of 1917.

Some idea of the rationing can be enlightening. Until January 1916 the prisoners fare in Britain was a daily ration of: bread or biscuit 1½ pounds, meat fresh or frozen 8 oz., tea ½ oz. with 2 oz. of cheese as an alternative. Such items as jam, syrup, and items containing sugar were no longer sold in the camp canteen after February 1917.

Naturally as the war progressed and enemy submarines continued to sink merchant shipping, matters became acute and rations were reduced accordingly. The civilian population were down to 2½ pounds of meat, ¾ pound sugar, and 4 pounds of bread per week. While rations decreased the prison population was the other way, at the end of 1917 the figure had risen to 150,000 without accounting for the civilians in the internment camps.

On the P.O.W.'s payments, Officer prisoners were provided with furnished quarters and allowed to have German orderlies as servants.

Half Pay

They were given half pay corresponding with the equivalent British army ranks payments. In the early days messing was free, but later 2/2 was deducted from the officers pay allowance. An idea of how well off a prisoner was in British camps can be gauged by the fact they were able to purchase wines. The rank and file were provided with rations, clothing and had medical attention free.

Payment was made for any work done outside the ordinary camp duties. Valuable help, during the harvest season by the prisoners was a great asset to the farmers who were suffering from manpower shortage.

Each prisoner was allowed to send two letters per week and during the last two years of the war 350,000 letters per week were dispatched to their homeland.

Under the Hague Convention, prisoners were allowed to receive and transmit letters and parcels free of charge, this was rigidly observed by the British authorities.

The likelihood of prisoners making an escape was next to impossible, during the whole period of the war, only four were successful, two of these, known to have seized an open boat are believed to have perished in the North Sea. One of the two more fortunate was Kapitaneutnant Gunter Plueschow who wrote a book after his arrival safely back in Germany. When published, he had the audacity to send a copy to General Belfield the Director of Prisoners of War at the War Office.

In his earlier days he had been in London. He had been sent by the German Government to Tsingtau, Shantung, China a Treaty port, at that time, which came under siege; he left before its fall and made his escape via Shanghai by plane to San Francisco and then travelled to New York and passing himself off as Swiss he reached Gibraltar where he was discovered and sent to England as a prisoner. After a short period at Holyport he eventually was transferred to Donnington Hall, the place he fully described in his book entitled "The Airman of Tsingtau". This he said was supposed to be the model camp for all England, furnished like a palace with card rooms, also billiard facilities with several tables and that even hunting was laid on for the prisoners. None of this was actually true, Donnington Hall was a fine old country mansion surrounded by a magnificent park but the rooms were entirely bare of ornament without any trace of card room, billiards or even hunting. Opportunity for games in the park itself was used to the full. He gave great credit to the organization and a full account of how he made his escape. He managed to get to London and disguised as a dock laborer, eventually with many narrow squeaks, boarded a Dutch steamer and as a stowaway succeeded in reaching Holland and hence to Germany.

While mention has been made of the method of paying officer prisoners from whom no manual labour was expected, the rank and file doing work outside the camp received an amount fixed by Royal Warrant which varied from ½d to 2d per hour according to the nature of the work. Those engaged in harvesting got an average of about 1/- per day.

This may not appear a generous amount today, but it was the soldiers regimental pay

in 1914 when a packet of Woodbines cost 1d and matches 2d per dozen boxes and safeties at 1d per dozen. Even eggs in those prewar days were 24 to 30 for 1/- and bacon 8d per pound.

Belgium

Belgium having been occupied by Germany does not hold much promise of P.O.W. currency, nevertheless some does exist, scarce as one may expect. These read "ARMEE BELGE / Depot de Prisonniers de Guerre / Bon 0.05" green card, 0.10 pink, 0.25 red and the 50 cent grey-blue also the 1 Franc value grey-violet completed the range.

One more reported is the "Agence Maritime Belge / du Havre P.G. / BON-PRIME / 0.10 on a blue card. Other values must have been issued. However the mention of these enables collectors to verify these when they appear, all are in the rare grouping.

Holland and Other Countries

A few Internment camps existed in Holland mainly for the Belgian people escaping from possible capture by the Germans when their country was invaded in the early days of August, 1914. Holland being neutral was placed in an awkward position.

Although the United States entered into the war in April 1917 there was much preparation to be made before they actually landed in Europe. The port of St. Nazaire had been chosen as their debarkation port where considerable work was carried out before the troops actually landed late in 1917. It had been necessary to have the harbor dredged, new piers built and erect a depot covering over 2,000 acres. By October 1917 after considerable training the U.S.A. troops moved up to the front line to get their first experience of trench warfare. Having been one of 16 guides detailed to

take some of these up to the firing line gives a first hand knowledge of the arrangements. In the Guards Division, one platoon of U.S. troops were attached to each company of a Guards Battalion for a four day spell in the front line trench. This was carried out in other regiments holding the line at that time. Their equipment was first rate, only the gas mask supply had been forgotten. This caused considerable delay while the British War Office made good the deficiency.

Coming into the war so late accounted for few Prisoners of War Camps being organized, this being so, means that the Cantine Script issued to prisoners taken by the Americans is exceedingly scarce.

Details to hand include 5, 10 and 50 centimes in tan, green and white with the inscription in German "Handlungen der Amerikischen Kriegsgefangenen"; "Wohrlos wenn abgerissen". Nicht Überreichbar" also in English.

Russia

Russia, at first one of the Allies, later faced with her revolution, also had at least 19 prison camps and is said to have issued nearly 200 varieties, all being of the rare category.

The One Rouble of 1919 shows a prison building with the usual watch tower and the reverse stamped "Lagar" Talburi. Bon Irkntzk" within a circle and the serial number below. These notes are stated to have been issued in a branch camp at Gorodok in Mongolia.

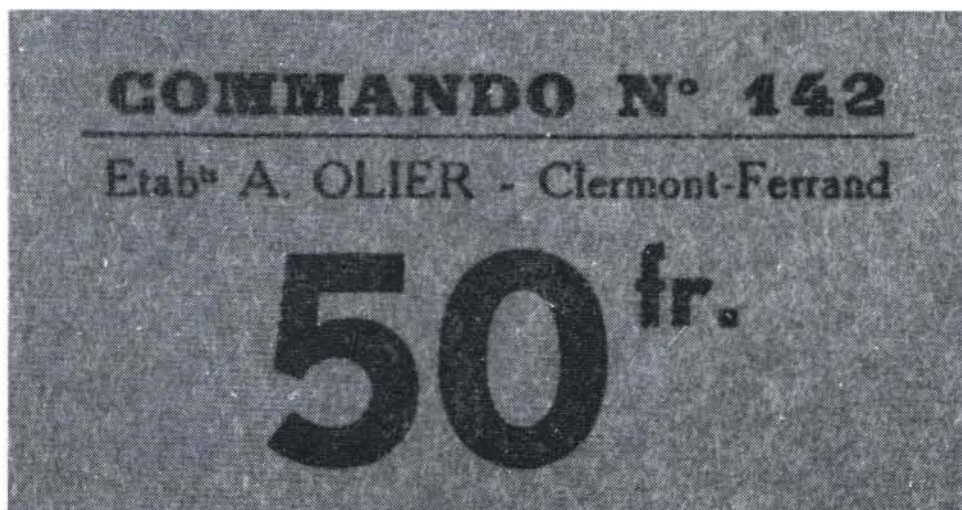
It has been estimated that almost 3 million war prisoners had been transported to Siberian P.O.W. camps during the 1915-1922 period.

It was a strange mixture of Germans and Austro-Hungarians during the first onslaught, later was the addition of Czechs, Poles, French, Japanese and Americans captured by the Red Army during the revolution which broke out in March, 1917.

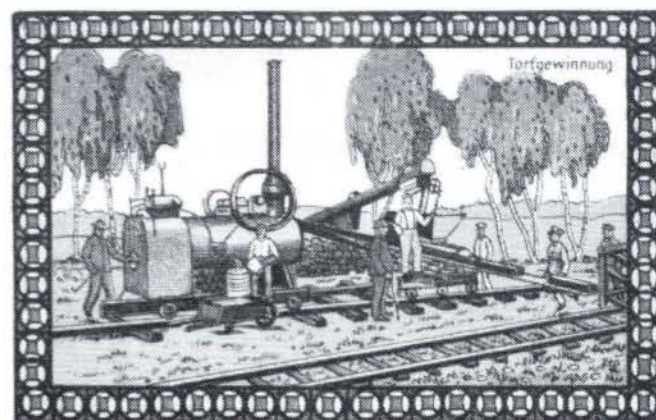
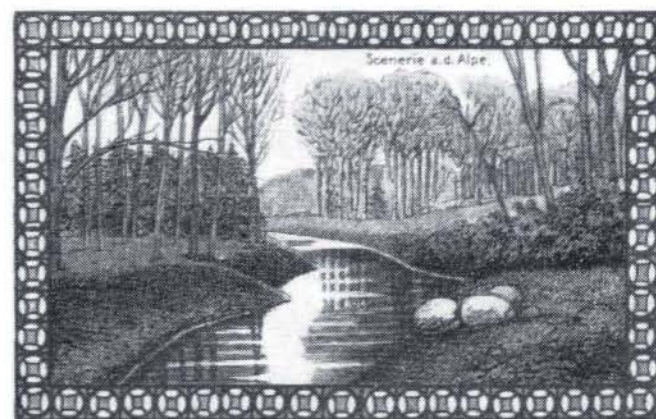
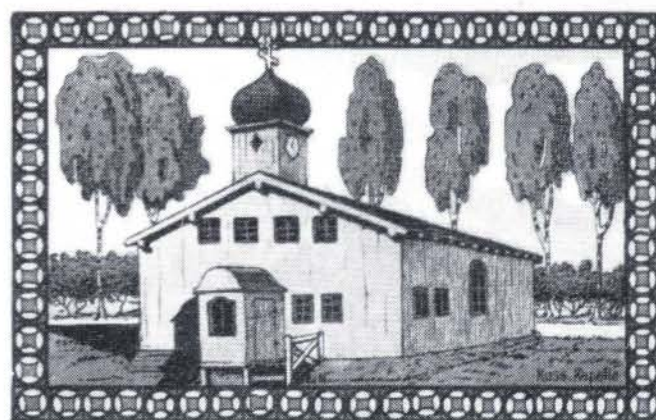
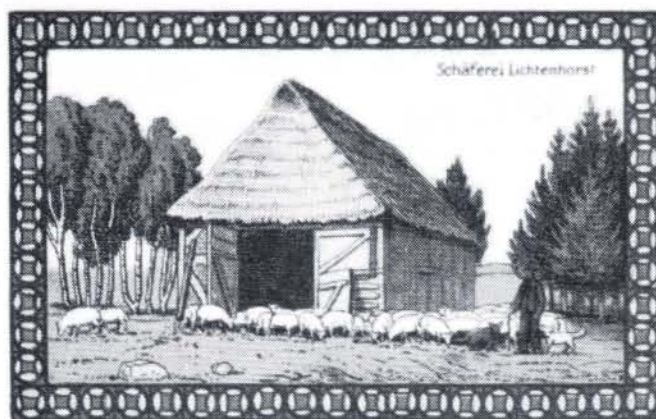
There were about 120 camps in Siberia, the principal ones being in the districts round Irkutsk, Kazan, Yeniseshk, Bukhara, Kief, Samara, Tobolsk and Zakaspedeskaya. Many others were in remote places.

The life in these camps was hard, although they were supposed to run in accordance with the Geneva Convention rules. The international agreement allowed prisoners to be paid 50 Roubles per month by the Russian Government. This amount was to be reimbursed by the prisoners country on repatriation. This payment had to cover food, clothing, fuel to keep them warm and in some cases water was an expense. It sounds rather complex and

(continued on page 47)



50 Francs, French P.O.W. Currency



Partial set of Lichenhorst P.O.W. Money, (for collectors only) giving correct views of the camp.

Currency . . .

(continued from page 45)

meant that the men pooled this amount to provide stock and made out their own P.O.W. paper currency credit notes which were exchangeable in their canteen. The One Rouble note of Kansk, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, said to have been designed by a prisoner, is one of them. Whenever possible the men were hired out to merchants, mines, farming or to work in lumber camps. They were most fortunate, in spite of the cold, they had the advantage of fresh air, good food and able to earn from 20 to 80 Kopecks per day. Other prisoners, less fortunate were consigned to over crowded barracks, often overrun with vermin. This was common, not only in prison camps but in most war zones, rats were common in camp billets, even in the front line trenches, support and reserve lines. A great loss of life was due to outbreaks of typhus. It is on record that as many as 80,000 bodies lay in one big camp yard waiting until the ground had thawed before they could be buried.

All Russian P.O.W. notes are scarce. At least 20 of the Siberian camps allowed the prisoners to print their own canteen notes. When the time came for release, all official P.O.W. currency had to be changed for Russian coin or notes, this may account for its being scarce.

One of the more general issues known to collectors comes from Batarejnaja Camp, this note 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", value 50 Kopecks.

Italy

Very few P.O.W. notes have appeared from Italy from the 1914-1918 war, although



German P.O.W. Note

we are aware of the sites of most prisoner camps. Principal ones being Florence, Vittoria, Pizzighettone, Mantova and Taggia.

One camp issue reads:

"REPARTO PRIGIONIERI di GUERRE
PIAZZA ARMERINA

Serie A No.

BUONO per L.I.

Valevole solo presso i Vivendiere
del Reparto

Il Commandante der Reparto
signature

On the left is a seated figure of Italia with sword and shield. Underneath is: Piazza Armerina, place of issue, Sicily. Luglio. 1917. The range of values include: 5, 10 & 25 Centesime and the 1, 5 and 10 Lire.

All these notes appear to be of the same

size and carry the same design. We trust that with additional publicity, other issues will appear to interest the collector. As to the treatment of prisoners in Italian hands, we have little information. Any issues can be rare as we notice by the Second World War issue.

Other P.O.W. Currency

Besides paper and cloth notes, other forms of emergency currency came into use. Many military establishments, industrial firms mines, factories and city authorities who paid prisoners for work carried out, issued token coinage made of brass, zinc, plated iron and copper plated zinc. There are upwards of 2,000 varieties the keen collector can look for. Sometimes good examples are found in coin dealers "junk" boxes.

Cloth Notes

Among the unusual notes are the cloth notes similar to the 1 Mark of Breslau with its black print on white oil cloth, that was issued in 1916.

These came from: The "Eisengießerei und Maschinenfabrik" iron machine factory of the firm of J. Kemna. The full range of values are uncertain. An idea of the inscription is as follows:

IM nr. 686

Gutschein Über eine MARK
gultig für Kriegigefangene
Breslau, den 12, February, 1916
J. Kemna, Eisengießerei und
Maschinenfabrik.
"signature"

as described in Arlie Slabaugh's book on P.O.W. Currency. There must be countless other examples yet to be found.



Hungarian P.O.W. Note

(continued on next page)



9th Army Corps. P.O.W. Note.

Currency . . .

(continued from page 47)

CHAPTER 7 World War II 1939 - 1945

THE prisoner of war paper currency used by both the British and German military authorities was a more standardized pattern to the 1914-1918 issues.

On the more grim side of the prisoners lot were the notes issued for the concentration camps which we will deal with later.

The first notes were of the emergency type used for the Polish prisoners, the victims of Hitler's first act of war in September 1939. Few of these notes have survived for the collector.

The earliest dated issues came from Itzehoe, Oboz Jencow Wojennych, dated November 2, 1939. The 5 Pfennig is known. Other issues are from Oflag II.C and Oflag II.D Kasa Samopomocy with values of 5, 10 and 50 Fenigow or Fen. All are from Officers camps, the Oflag VII issued a cardboard piece with Mark values, other values were in the Polish Groszy denominations.

In the early days of September when Poland collapsed, over 600,000 military and civilian Polish Jews were rounded up and packed into walled Ghettos. Between 1941 and 1943 almost every Polish Jew had been transported to the several "death camps" or extermination centers. The names of most are recalled, Chelmind, Brzezinka, Belzec and the more notorious ones at Ravensbruck, Sachsenhausen, Dachau and Stutthop.

During the Soviet advance into Poland in 1939, 9,361 Polish officers and 181,253 other ranks were interned as P.O.W.s.

The three main officers camps were situated at Kozeisk, Starobelsk and at Ostashkov. In 1940, when these camps broke up and the inmates were moved to Gryazovety, only 448 Polish officers answered the roll call. The tide of battle had changed, Russia had joined the Allies and when the Polish General Sikorski asked Stalin about the remainder, his answer was "they had escaped to Manchuria".

Later when an agreement had been reached between Winston Churchill and Stalin, 75,000 Polish troops were evacuated to the Middle East to serve with the Allied Forces. We still remember the part they played in the various war sectors. Many of her naval personnel had already made their way to England along with their airmen.

I personally recollect the Polish Air Squadron operating from Wittering Air Sta-

tion, near Stamford along with the Belgian Beaufighter Squadron who made nightly raids over enemy territory. They too had flown to England when their country was overrun in the early part of the war.

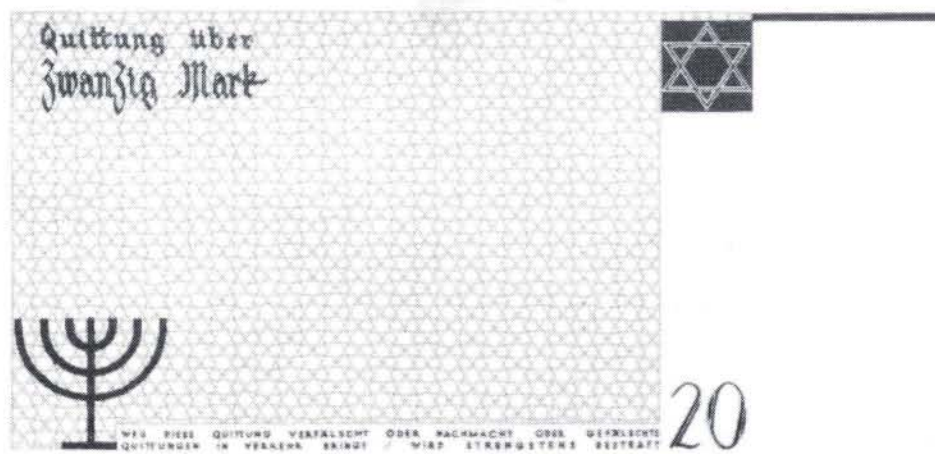
At the close of hostilities, many Poles stayed in Britain and other friendly countries.

An interesting incident happened to one of our Polish friends who had been taken prisoner by the Germans. He was a very keen numismatic enthusiast and the prison camp had not prevented his continuance of the hobby. He managed to collect odd items of currency from his fellow prisoners until he had a sizable quantity which he kept in a bag. However, during a spot check by the guards, these were found in his kit. He was called before the Commandant to explain their presence and was naturally surprised to see him seated, with his eyes focused on the coins of his bag. He realized that he was under suspicion, and that the contents might be part of his escape plan as most were currency that could be used.

On being asked for an explanation, he explained that numismatics was his hobby. To his surprise, it turned out that the Commandant was also a collector, and before long they had entered into a discussion on their individual tastes in collecting. In the end, the Commandant being satisfied that no offense had been committed, dismissed him stating that he was sorry he could not return his collection, but he could have them when released from captivity. That opportunity did not occur, our friend had made his escape before that day arrived.

Germany

When the war became more advanced, Germany had her own P.O.W. currency ready for issue in values of 1, 10 and 50 Pfennig along with 1, 2, 5 and 10 Reichsmark. In different shades of pink, except the



Litzmannstadt 20 Mark Ghetto Note

2 Reichsmark which was blue, they all had a red triangle on the center of the front. The left bottom pictured the German eagle above the Swastika emblem. The size differs with the values: 10 Reichsmark being 120x65mm and the 10 Pfennig 85x40mm. It has been stated that a 20 Reichsmark had been printed but never issued. Not all notes had received the rubber stamp of authority otherwise one would have a clue to the identity of the camp.

A few of the W.W.I camp names were repeated, like Chemnitz (Saxony), Hammerstein, Frankfurt, Wildbad, etc.

The different categories of camps are listed as follows: Stalag being a camp for what is known as 'OR' other ranks. Stalag Luft represented the airman branch of the services. Oflag denoted Officers camps and those for naval and mercantile marine are listed under "Marlag und Milag Nord". In addition were the emergency camps for navy and the merchant service under the name of "Dulag Nord".

In addition to the official P.O.W. note issues, there were a number of others used to pay prisoners, employed in private industry.

The P.O.W. camp Stalag 7A listed as being at Moosberg, near Munich was well known to an ex-Royal Artillery man of Beeston, Nottingham.

Taken Prisoner

He was taken prisoner in Crete during the May/June German Air blitz. After a heavy attack by German bombers, the remainder of the British forces were withdrawn with the loss of many of their troops.

It was from here, that he eventually reached Stalag 7A, a huge camp accommodating from 15 to 20 thousand with a British Regimental Sergeant Major responsible for camp discipline, the usual routine.

While there, he was engaged in outside work, doing street repairs in Munich; for this he received 7.50 D Marks per week. The ordinary P.O.W. note issue was not always available and they were paid with German currency. As for complaints, one was getting used to wearing clogs for work and although the food was good in a way, they disliked having potatoes with their jackets on and the usual soup, was the thin watery type. Red Cross parcels were received regularly and contents pooled to provide extras to the menu, only the chocolate ration was retained by each prisoner. As for camp entertainment, they were very fortunate.

Their camp commandant was no other than Max Schmelling, former European Heavy Weight Boxing Champion. He

arranged boxing tournaments for the prisoners. He, himself, had been one of the German Paratroopers who had taken part in the Crete campaign.

As the war progressed and the Allies pressed further into Germany, prisoners were moved East into Silesia, finally when hostilities ceased they were in Odessa. It was from the latter port their release came and they were soon homeward bound. Traveling by the Mediterranean with a stop at Gibraltar they reached home. He, himself, was no worse for the experience.

No two camps were alike, much depended on where the camp was, and the nature of its Commandant.

P.O.W. Pay

Quoting another reminiscence from one who was captured just before the evacuation from Dunkirk. He states that he was sent to a camp near Danzig where they had to unload trucks and repair railway tracks. Payment was made with vouchers of different denominations, exchangeable at the camp canteen. A weekly wage was on the average, just enough to purchase a packet of cigarettes.

A more complete review comes from a cousin, an R.A.F. Officer who had to "bale out" during an operation and eventually found himself in the ill-fated Stalag-Luft III situated at Sagon, Silesia. He was a P.O.W. from September 1943 until May 1945.

The number in this camp was 1,200 rising up to 2,000 later. While in captivity, none of the officers received any pay, so canteen facilities were nil, although there was a communal kitchen for boiling water and the making of soup for the mess. Rations ran to 4 slices of bread per day, soup and potatoes and occasionally barley, this they supplemented from the Red Cross parcels making up a set menu as follows:

Breakfast - bread, jam and tea.

Lunch - soup or barley and tea.

Evening Meal - potatoes, tinned meat from Red Cross parcels, tea or coffee, sometimes pudding.

Red Cross Parcels

Each room of about 8, cooked for themselves, much depending on the Red Cross parcels which were shared out, running to approximately half a parcel per man per week.

As for employment, it was the rule that officers were not expected to work, but there were excellent facilities for football, P.T. and other recreations.

Through the Red Cross, a splendid selection of books were available and useful

for study.

In the camp itself, entertainment was no problem, for among the prisoners was Rupert Davies of the Fleet Air Arm, Talbot Rothwell, Peter Butterworth and David Casson, son of Sir Edward Casson and Dame Sybil Thorndyke, Sir Edward's wife. With a theater at their disposal excellent shows were produced. On the more serious side, with lawyers, accountants, doctors, engineers and lecturers making a fine educational combination, a great many took advantage and so prepared themselves to take examinations when released from captivity.

It was from this camp on Friday, March 24, 1944 that the "Great Escape" took place. The escape tunnel had been worked out a year previous and in spite of discoveries and frustrations in its early stages, the major breakout was possible at last.

The main idea was to get 200 men away on a moonless night, allowing them to disperse in their different ways. When the time arrived, it was only possible to get 76 through the 360 feet tunnel that opened outside the camp.

The mass breakout got to the ears of Hitler who immediately ordered the biggest man hunt ever laid on to capture the escaped P.O.W.s.

Three Escape

Severe action was ordered to be taken and by daybreak 19 of the escapers had been picked up leaving 57 at large. Within a fortnight, a total of 73 had been rounded up, only three made England, 2 Norwegians and a Dutchman.

Furious, Hitler in spite of opposition from some of his top staff, gave orders to the Gestapo for their execution and 50 were selected by General Arthur Nebe.

The condemned officers were taken out from the camp and handed over to their executioners. Records demand an explanation for the disappearance of any prisoner, this was easily done by merely entering "Shot while trying to escape" or "shot while resisting".

No attempt is being made to infringe upon the excellent books on the "Great Escape" which gives a true account of what happened inside this camp. A film version, unwisely introduces an American baseball fanatic to provide a touch of glamour, no American played any part in the fateful escape.

What happened after Germany was under pressure from the Allies, can be men-

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 49)

tioned. The inmates of Stalag Luft III were "marched out" in January, 1945 in the teeth of a biting blizzard and put into cattle trucks and moved to another camp near Bremen. They stayed there for about two months and as the British advanced, they were marched further north, to finally reach Lubeck. It was from here, near the Danish border they were liberated.

P.O.W. Life

Not all collectors of P.O.W. paper currency study the background of the prisoners life. One might say "life is what you make it", a great deal depends on ones training, it calls for a great deal of stamina and the will to survive, helped by the qualities of leadership, plus discipline and above all comradeship. Such as this we find in the case of a P.O.W. camp which came under the control of Sergeant Major Lord of the Grenadier Guards who was taken prisoner at Arnhem in September 1944.

He, with several hundred from the 1st Airborne Division arrived at Stalag XIB to join about 4,000 British and U.S.A. prisoners living in hopeless misery and chaos, making no effort to improve their lot.

As the Senior Warrant Officer he was given charge and made responsible for camp discipline. Backed up by men of experience he insisted that they smartened up their uniforms, he arranged Guard duties, fatigues and physical training was carried out.

Daily inspection of the prisoners quarters was carried out and punishments meted out to those who did not "toe the line". It was almost unbelievable that within six months, up to the time of their relief, the morale of the camp had increased so much that men were taking a pride in their appearance and all signs of gloom had disappeared. The rapid advance of the Allies overran the camp, and a relieving force of Coldstream Guards got the impression that another unit had got there first. To their astonishment, they found a smart guard mounted at the camp entrance, creased trousers and gleaming brass, even their boots were polished, all true to the traditional style of a Guardsman. To those who think that "spit and polish" should be done away with, take this as an example of how it brought out life, and efficiency through good leadership.

The environment of a camp plays a big part, for there are three classes: those who are born leaders, those who expect to be led and those who are content to be just followers.

The morale can be lowered by such treatment as the prisoners of Stalag Luft VIII suffered. They all had their heads shaved and their latrines were a mere ditch and pole affair. To counter balance this the Germans helped them with their camp music and the running of classes. The ration situation was in some cases more embarrassing to the Germans, who looked on with hungry eyes at the British Red Cross parcels being issued to the prisoners.

As already mentioned, the P.O.W. German paper currency was of a standard pattern, but with a limited number of other issues as issued from Freital in Saxony and Nerkewitz in Thuringia, who issued a series of type written notes, the 1, 5, and 10 Pfennig are known, although there may be others yet to be discovered.

Taken Prisoner

One of the most complete accounts of P.O.W. life comes from: F. Bluff of Beeston, Nottingham who was taken prisoner while fighting with the South Staffordshire Regiment near Arnhem on September 20, 1944. The unfortunate failure of this Airborne attack to hold its objective, needs no repetition, and the bravery of those who took part will ever be remembered. Those who were taken prisoner were marched to a field interrogation center on the outskirts of Arnhem, then by truck to a concentration camp near an unknown railway siding. It was from there they were to travel 6 days and nights packed into cattle trucks with 60 to each truck. Eventually they arrived at Linberg P.O.W. reception base to be lined up and questioned by German officers seated at tables spread out over the field. All documents or material with writing on them were confiscated, this included photos too. They demanded the return of the latter devoid of writing and they were handed back.

Money on the captives was not touched at this point. Afterwards they were put into huts, given a hot shower and some of the men were given clothing and boots. Some of the barrack block rooms, supposed to hold 60 men, were crowded like ants, holding double and even treble that number. Those allocated to tents had no bedding and had to lie on what was nothing more than a mud dump. Water was really a luxury and the food shortage was made worse by its being served like 'swill'.

Almost every nationality from the Allies was gathered together, British, Dutch, Belgians and U.S.A. units. The rule from the beginning was, "self first, self second and self again." Before long they had another worry, lice. Mention of being detailed for forced labor parties was rebelled against

and the German Guard had no other option than to bring them back to camp. Already there was that feeling that the Germans were not going to win.

The time came around for another move and it was in cattle trucks again for Sagon, Silesia, with 20 men to a 1/3 of a truck, fenced in with barbed wire and a guard of six Germans armed with machine guns for the whole of the journey. With cramped conditions, it was necessary to make stoppages now and then, giving a chance to stretch ones limbs.

Traveling like this, with no sanitary conveniences and some men suffering with dysentery, leaves a great deal to ones imagination. To counter balance this was the unusual 'treat' to admire the scenery with a good open view. At last Sagan and Camp VIII was reached.

After a fairly long march, passing on the way, Naval, Air Force camps and those for the political prisoners, including Free French and Polish, the destination was reached. The district appeared to be simply littered with P.O.W. camps holding thousands and thousands of Russians.

Reception Center

At the reception center, the same procedure of Linberg was gone through. A large area of the camp was laid out with tables for the German officers and the interrogators. This time money had to be handed over, this was mainly in Occupation paper currency and Dutch Guildens. A receipt was given for this on the understanding it would be returned again after release on the production of the receipt. An Army Order forbade any British soldier to carry his country's legal currency.

This time the move had been to good sound barracks where the rooms had a stove in the center and benches lining the walls.

Blankets and bowls had been issued; as for beds, they were the usual two tiered structure. With little to do, one naturally turned in to bed to keep warm. The sanitary facilities were very primitive but one got used to it. Some men were able to 'barter' with the sentries, others did some 'swapping' food for clothing with the Russians.

After an intake of "Yanks" (forgive the term, no disrespect) trading for cigarettes came into full swing along with other items.

The entertainment at this camp was good. They had a good concert hall and boasted of having a 50 piece orchestra and plenty of costumes for dramatic and musical comedy. Whenever the opportunity arose, the National Anthem was played. The audience always stood strictly to attention

for this. When punishments had to be meted out it was always the orchestra that suffered. Some of the old hands actually had been able to create gardens; they had been prisoners for weeks, months and even years. To be able to do this, took their minds off their captivity. As for prisoner payments at this camp, there was none, though it was said that the R.A.M.C. units did get pay, one can only presume it was on account of their help to the Medical Staff of the camp.

The B.B.C. news was gotten on an unofficial radio after making certain that security guards were posted by the doors and windows. It was afterwards repeated around the camp. To avoid suspicion one had to more or less act the fool to put it over. Some relief was carried out with the publication of a 'Comic paper', the work of one of the prisoners using a single sheet with at least eight pictures on its format. It caught on so much that hundreds queued up in single file to get their turn to read it.

Collector's Item

This weekly copy would make a great 'collectors' item, should any of them have survived. It was items like these, that lightened the burdens of captivity. Other aspects of camp life were similar to those of other camps, with escape panels, etc. It was interesting to learn that one of the camp chaplains was Alan Buchanan who had been in the Air Drop at Arnhem, now a Bishop in the Anglican Church at Dublin. Strange, but true, he visited Besston, Nottingham in 1946 and addressed my Bible Class members. Later we linked up in Belfast where he was Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Crumlin Road. The religious side of the P.O.W. camp was taken care of and appreciated.

Long March

As the Russian forces began to push the Germans back, many P.O.W. camps were in danger of being overrun, and the prisoners plight became more acute. Finally, orders came that the camp had to be evacuated and the long trek began on Feb. 8, 1945 with a first stop at Hamsdorf where prisoners were lodged in the yard of a Glass factory. This long march was a daily effort, with stops for the night on football grounds, barns, schools and even a castle and a riding school. It was not until March 2nd that a rest day was permitted. Four days later came another rest day, it was on March 9th. The final destination was reached at Stalag IXB, Bad Orb the following day. It was here that those who had made this forced march were to stay until between Easter and Whitsun-

tide came the long awaited release. The money that had been taken from the prisoners was returned on the production of the receipt. Quite a number of the British prisoners had defied the Army orders and retained British currency, while some got away with it and used it to buy whatever was going, others lost it when they were searched and it was retained by the Germans and no receipt given.

British

The P.O.W. paper currency followed on a standard pattern with a series of values commencing with 3d on a blue front note, 6d on the green, 1/- on a pink background, 2/6 on lilac, 5/-, brown and the 10/- on yellow. These notes all have a white border and white back on which are eight rings to receive the date stamp, the size being 140x80mm.

The center of the front carries the War Office symbol in between the large white WD. Along the top is a bold:

PRISONER OF WAR

Camp of Issue

No. 248

ONE SHILLING

B.300857

I.O.

Available in camp of issue only.

These notes carry the camp hand stamp with the words:

German P.O.W.

No. 248

Working Camp

It appears that notes were reissued after initial use, according to the back with the heading: "For Camp Office Use Only". The first date stamp is August 3, 1946 and the last is February 3, 1947. This latter date gives an idea of the length of time before some prisoners were released.

Some issues, like the camp 154 have "Accounts Officer" in line with the Camp of issue and a later date stamp. September, 1947. In all, six re-issue date stamps appear.

It is impossible to list the vast number of British P.O.W. camps scattered all over the United Kingdom, two come to mind which are of a contrasting nature.

While some camps accommodated 2,000 upwards, others held a mere 200. For example the one at Craven Arms, Shropshire. Do not be misled, they were not lodged in the Hotel of that name. This small township had adopted the Hotel name in reference to that of Stokesay, a more rightful name, taken from its castle.

This was a working prisoners camp who used the hotel ballroom for dining purposes. In this the prisoners held many high class operatic concerts, linking up with another Italian P.O.W. camp situated close by.

They had the use of the nearby football ground for recreation and were able to play friendly matches with others including members of my Air Training Flight. At the close of hostilities when Victory celebrations were held, special events were put on the sports program for their benefit. Some of their paper currency was in the form of hand signed "chits", exchangeable at the local shops.

In the larger type of camp, everything was carried out in a more orthodox manner. A good example is the large camp that was situated in Wollaton Park, Nottingham, once the stately home of the Willoughby family. Wollaton Hall built during the Elizabethan period stands in the center of 800 acres of park land.

This Wollaton Park "Cage", so named by the Nottingham Press had been prepared by Italian P.O.W.'s, who had been employed since Christmas 1944, building huts and erecting barbed wire round the camp.

Lamps had been fitted to illuminate the wire and trees trimmed of their branches so as not to hinder their purpose.

4,000 Nazi Prisoners

By the 3rd of March, 1945, the first 100 Nazi prisoners were installed. This number increased until a top figure of 4,000 was reached, afterwards it dwindled down to 1,500. Serviceable huts and bell tents were provided and routine is best quoted from an account taken from the Nottingham Journal's Reporter who was allowed to visit the camp in November 1947, (camp No. 106).

On the menu for the principal meal that day was liver, potatoes and cabbage, prepared by their own German cooks.

Off Duty Facilities

The first visit was to the information room, where prisoners off duty can read papers from their own homeland, and on notice boards were translations of world news. The camp had its own barbers, tailors and "cobblers" shops. Old uniforms were patched up and an air of respectability was predominant.

They had the advantage of their own theater and produced plays to cover all tastes, from Ibsen's "Nora" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" down to W.W. Jacob's "Monkey's Paw" and the "Dear Departed". One of their most ambitious productions was a musical comedy in Viennese style written and composed by one of the prisoners.

Reveille sounds at 6 a.m. for the whole camp, breakfast at 6:30 a.m. prepares them

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 51)

for parade at 7 for their days work under the Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Works. Provided with haversack rations they return about 5 p.m. and have an evening meal at 7 p.m.

The sleeping accommodations provide two tiered bunks, similar to what the German prison camps provide. The religious side is well catered for and with the war having finished, additional privileges were granted. Prisoners were allowed out on unescorted walks in a 5 mile radius, but not allowed to use public transport.

At one of the nearby Baptist Churches, a German P.O.W. Choir took part in the service and sang the Introit and an Anthem.

It was not long after the close of 1947, prisoners were being sent home or being moved to smaller camps in preparation for release.

For some time prior to the general release, the British Government sent a regular newspaper of eight pages to the P.O.W. camps. This was the "Die Wochenpost".

This gave the news of the various districts, the allocation of Allied troops to occupy the Berlin zone from the British, American, French and Russians. Reports from other P.O.W. Camps, numbers 103, 182, 185, 78, 48 and camp 7.

The privileges granted to prisoners pending release helped in creating friendships that fostered into exchange visits in later years. A case in point, happened when an exchange visit between a youth group brought some Germans to Nottingham. While being entertained by the Lord Mayor in the Council House, one of their leaders approached me, asking if one of the attendants who was wearing his medal ribbons may have been in the African campaign.

I took our German friend over and introduced him to one who had served with the 8th Army. Within minutes, they were chatting away like "two buddies", (using the American term) he had been a P.O.W. in the United States.

A recent meeting with an ex-German Paratrooper, Edward Friedrich Winkler revealed that he had been in 17 P.O.W. Camps since he was taken prisoner on the 2nd of March 1945 at Winnekeydong, Germany.

His first camp was at Goch, Germany, then moved to Holland and next was Bayeux and Caen in France. After being in two camps in Belgium he was moved to the Yorkshire district in England. Here he was in no less than 11 different camps before he was released on December 31, 1949 after

almost four years of captivity. Whether this is a record, is open to speculation. Today he is a resident of Yorkshire.

British Internment Camps

The main Internment camps for foreign civilians were on the Isle of Man. The better known ones being "The Metropole", Onchan, Granville and the Peverel Camps.

The Onchan camp issued both paper and coin to their internees. The principle note values were the 2/6, a blue with 2/6 showing on the right hand top corner with the words Half Crown underneath. On the left is the Tower of Refuge seal and Onchan Internment Camp above.

The 5/- note is green and the 10/- red all of similar design. When this camp closed down, the same notes came into use in the Granville camp. A rubber stamp on the back, "Granville Internment Camp" made them valid. As to the coinage issues, these were brass with values of 1/2d, 1d and 6d, the 1d being about the same size as the withdrawn farthing coin. All have the wording "Onchan Internment Camp" and value on the front and the "Legs of Man" back.

The Peverel Internment camp issued canteen vouchers with a Penny value printed black on yellow and the 1/-, black on pale violet.

All these notes are scarce, the Peverel ones are hand signed and with others fetch, at the moment, an estimated value of £50.

British P.O.W. Camps Overseas

During W.W. II, P.O.W. camps had been set up in different countries. In India, the British War Department had camps at Bangalore, Bikaner and Bhopal. The first two mentioned camps were mainly for Japanese prisoners where notes were issued with values of 1, 2, 4, 8 Annas and the 1, 2 and 5 Rupees. As a rule a Japanese soldier would rather commit suicide than surrender.

The camp at Bhopal, Central India was a military center and here, the greater number of prisoners were Italian who had been captured after the liberation of Ethiopia. The Italians had invaded this country in 1938 and in April, 1941 it was recaptured by the imperial forces and its Emperor, Haile Selassie restored to the throne.

The P.O.W. paper currency is rare. The One Anna with the words, Prisoner of War printed in a semi-circle has the inscription "ONE ANNA" along the center and underneath "BHOPAL".

One of the lesser known camps is situated in Kenya, but really gives no clue to its whereabouts. From a little research we find that the main camp was at GIL GIL which

lies between Naivasha and Nakuro. On the top of a hill is a church built by the Italian prisoners who had been captured during the North African campaign. Along side this is Kenya's only 'metal' road, also made by the Italian P.O.W.'s.

This site is well known to British forces who have spent a greater part of their military training in the district, ideal for mountain climbing exercises. The notes, rather colorful 120x70mm with the 10 cents, of an orange buff have "TOKEN MONEY" within a circle and East Africa Command at the top. Ten cents in the left circle and the serial number right with a faint bird wings outstretched design with the words "Not Negotiable" in the center. Underneath is the value repeated again "Cents TEN Cents".

The one shilling note is of a similar design, exception being the combination of light and medium blue coloring, the size is the same, with black lettering.

As to be expected, many of the P.O.W. camps in France were staffed by the British. In the larger ones, canteens were run by the NAAFI. For some time, there was some doubt as to whether the brown fiber coin-like pieces with Naafi and values from 1/2d, 1d, 1/2 Franc and 1 Franc could be classed as P.O.W. Currency. This has since been confirmed. They were used both inside camp and outside by prisoners and the forces.

Other issues worthy of attention were issued in Egypt. They are round, made of light green plastic with the NAAFI Crest and inscription "Valid in Egypt only". No value is given on these, rather unusual.

Another plastic set with the NAAFI crest, hexagonal were circulated for canteen use in Austria, values being 5, 10 and 20 Groschen, colored green, yellow and red for the 20 value. All these items are getting scarce. Canteens had been set up in Austria during the occupation by British and American forces. There is still a great amount of research yet to be done in the many P.O.W. canteen issues, they come in all shades and sizes. Among the smallest is the British 45x25mm "tear away" like chits marked "P.O.W. CAGE. Canteen" 50 centimes, devoid of any camp number identification. Others, until recently unknown, keep turning up. One such find was the "Prisoner of War, Gibraltar" camp note with "SIX-PENCE" along the center, plus the serial number and the figure 6d alongside. This was shown at an International Bank Note Society meeting by Yasha Beresinger, one of the members. It is marked "Specimen". Since then, others have turned up in the same value. Enquiries from a long established resident of "the Rock" failed to get any knowledge of the whereabouts of any P.O.W. Camp. Gibraltar with only one main

street is of no great size for any large scale camp. One must assume that some arrangement was made to act as a "Transit" camp for prisoners taken from ships that called at Gibraltar's harbor.

Even more recent, in 1975 there comes information of an unlisted Internment Camp note from Switzerland. This appears to be a uniform sized note with the wording along the top as follows:

BRITISH MILITARY INTERNMENT CAMP
Switzerland

No. 0751

Valid only through purchases at the "Internees Arms" or through the personal accounts of deposits in the British Military Internment Camp. Switzerland

20 Centimes K.R. Gough
No. 0751

O/C British Military Internment Camp

A 10 and 20 Centime note was being offered at 100 and 120 Dollars respectively.

The whereabouts of this or other camps in Switzerland is yet unknown.

Australia

It was in the early 1940's that the British Government was confronted with a serious situation. Having already seen the collapse of the French and Belgian Forces, and having to evacuate her own troops from Dunkirk, she was worried about the number of internees held in Britain. She appealed to both the Australian and Canadian Governments for help. This was immediate and arrangements were made for 1,600 German internees to leave by the Arandora Star for Canada. While crossing the Atlantic, she was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine and 968 lost their lives. In the internee camps in Britain, there was an uproar when they discovered that another ship (unnamed) but later disclosed as the DUN-REA, was being prepared to take another batch to Canada; this time with a total of 2,639 personnel.

On July 5, 1940 she set sail, aiming to reach Canada, but during her voyage she was redirected to Australia and avoiding at least two torpedo attacks, reached Perth and eventually berthed at Sydney on September 7, 1940. During the voyage, three died from natural causes and one committed suicide by jumping over board. The number composed of 236 who were United Kingdom citizens, the remainder being Germans, Italians and other nationalities. Prison compounds had been prepared and ready by July 1940, complete with bakery equipment, hospital, canteens with ample room for future developments and a garrison staff of 1,000 including the 16th Garrison

Battalion.

The accommodation was divided into 3 camps under the heading of HAY AUSTRALIAN INTERNMENT CAMP, consisting of no. 6, 7 and 8. The Camp Commanders in December 1940 were: Camp 6 Captain G.C. Coghill, Camp 7 Captain J.J. Collingwood and Camp 8 Major J.M. Wells.

Each camp held approximately 1,000 and from all accounts they were very well cared for, even to eggs, milk, bacon, cheese and fresh vegetables.

This was an internment camp quite different to those in the war zones. It was only Camp 7 who issued canteen paper currency at Hay. All of these are very rare, fortunately we have photos of all the issues.

The three denominations, Sixpence, One shilling and Two shilling notes are all 138x76mm with the following background colors: light blue, light green and light brown-red, all having been signed by hand and dated HAY March 1, 1941.

The signatories were the camp leaders, W. Epperstein, E. Mendeland, H.N. Relinson and under the word "Manager" is R. Stahl.

These are among the most interesting series ever produced. On the front lower center is a Kangaroo and Emu supporting a shield with a blazon of a Merino Ram with the word "EPPERSTEIN" written on the wool. Epperstein was the Camp leader and a signatory of the notes.

Around the edge of the notes are coils of barbed wire with some of a thicker type making out the wording: "WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE ARE HERE", in addition, barely readable, is another inscription: "H.M.S. DUNREA. LIVERPOOL TO HAY". On the panel edging is: "The Camp Seven Bank Internment Camp. Hay." Inside the panel are: "Will upon demand pay against this note SIX-PENCE (or whatever value is stated) Legal Australian Currency", underneath the arms shield are the words "Camp Seven Bank".

A most interesting reverse pictures a drawing of 25 sheep, 5 down and 20 across (en mass) all with the figure 7 on the hind-quarters. While across the center of the note reads:

"This note is valid only within the boundaries of Camp Seven Internment Camp. Hay. This camp is under no obligation to honor this note if presented by Holders outside the camp."

This system of the use of Camp Seven canteen notes however came to an end when the Australian Treasury Department pointed out that it infringed the Australian Law and that their issue must cease.

They were withdrawn and destroyed,

having been in operation only two months. This short life has made all notes very rare indeed.

A very full account of Camp Hay was given some time ago by Mr. Leigh Burford who gave the exact number of each value issued: 3,000 - 6d, 4,000 - 1/- and 2,000 - 2/-. From the above figures one can realize how scarce they are.

Shortly afterwards the Camp's Canteen Service was taken over by the Australian Defense Canteen services, run under civilian administration who issued canteen coin-like tokens with values of 1d, 3d, 1/-, 2/- and 5/-. These had the inscription "INTERNMENT CAMPS" on the front and the value on the back. All have a hole in the center and a leaf spray on either side of the hole, obverse and reverse. It is understood that these tokens were also used in New Zealand Internment Camps.

Canada's P.O.W. Camps

Both Canada and Australia accepted internees from Britain at the same time when there was extreme risks of ships being attacked by German U Boats. The date of July 1940 is given when the first civilian camps came into operation. After this date, as the war progressed, prisoners captured in North Africa and the Middle East were sent as far as possible from the war zones. So the number grew, until there were 36,000 scattered all over Canada. The two largest camps are reported to have been at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, each holding 12,000.

Other camps were made available at Montreith, Ontario and Hull, Quebec by December 1946. Even though the war was over, many prisoners were not released until as late as 1950. No less than 18 camps operated in Canada and issued P.O.W. notes, although the Canadian Government gave the correct number as 26, no paper currency has been found for the others. The printing of the notes was done locally and little expense was incurred. No real design, in fact, they appeared more like "bus or tram tickets", some only one inch square.

The Canadian Department of Defense insisted that all these canteen notes should be called in every 3 months and a fresh issue made of a different color. Those who are fortunate to have been able to form a collection, endeavor to link up the dates of issue from various camps. The earliest dated are October-December 1944 and the latest is June 1946. There must be earlier ones available for recording. Some pieces are undated, others without the camp number

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 53)

and no mention of place of issue. The usual inscription was:

C A N T E E N

Camp 20

Good For 10 Ct.

January-June, 1944

Camp 20 was at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Values ran 5, 10, 25, 50 Ct. and 1 Dollar.

The types of 'chits' issued for P.O.W. and Internment camps show very little difference, brevity appeared to be the first consideration as we see in Internment Camp 40 at Farnham, Quebec:

P/W Canteen

I c

Int. Camp 40

who issued notes up to the value of 5 Dollars, all being the same size. Even the camps situated in Alberta were no better. The notes or 'chits' of Camp 130 Kananaskis give the date of issue as:

Camp 130

50 c

Jan.-June 1946

What is rather confusing is the fact that the camp numbers run up to 135, yet the Canadian Government only named 26 camps. This is an open question needing an explanation.

From what we can gather, all prisoners and internees were very well treated in Canada and payments made for all work carried on outside the ordinary camp duties.

United States of America

After the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, U.S.A. immediately gave full hearted support to the Allies cause, even to accepting large numbers of German and Italian P.O.W.'s.

This had a twofold advantage for Great Britain. First of all it eased the food situation to which she was greatly dependant to U.S.A. for supplies, therefore saving shipping space and secondly, instead of sending ships back empty to the U.S.A. after transporting munitions to the war zone, they filled the ships with prisoners instead. At that time, there was a danger of Great Britain being invaded and it was wise to put captives well out of reach.

The P.O.W. and Internment Camps of France can be confusing particularly with the Vichy Government taking over in 1940 under Marshal Henri Phillippe Petain, the hero and defender of Verdun in 1916.

As Prime Minister, he had signed an Armistice with Germany, and set up an independent administration at Vichy. This act, on the "turn of the Tide" brought upon

this one time most honored Marshal, disgrace on the close of hostilities.

At first under Vichy, there were two main types of camps: the 'Ordinaire' for foreigners suspected of political intrigue and the Camp 'Prestataire' for those who had entered France and volunteered to serve in the French forces before its surrender. Many were anti-Nazis and others who had fled from Germany and Austria when the likelihood of war was approaching. Special camps were allocated for Jewish people.

France, in the beginning, had little need for P.O.W. Camps. The early months were almost stalemate until Germany began to invade in earnest. However, France had labor corps camps in North Africa for prisoners engaged in the building of a Trans-Sahara railroad stretching from Morocco to Algeria. Algeria was part of the French Empire, and remained so until 1962 when General de Gaulle granted the country independence. It was in this country that the French Foreign Legion had its headquarters, supplying garrisons for the other French Colonies.

This "slave labor" on the railway scheme did earn the prisoners some payment, reported to have been about 1½ Frs per day in addition to their normal rations.

Those prisoners interned in these camps and working on the railway were paid in P.O.W. paper currency in values of 5, 10, 50 and 100 Frs. The notes, it was understood, were backed by the Bank of Algeria, and were in use also by the Foreign Legion during this war time period.

Besides being rare, they are really attractive with Algerian scenery backgrounds and an oriental designed twin panel front.

On one side is an Algerian tribesman wearing the traditional head gear and in the other panel is "CAMPS DE PRISONNIERS" with "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" along the top of the note. The figure of value appearing on either side and center bottom is:

Bon Pour

5 CINQ FRANCS 5

or some other value.

As the war progressed and the German armed forces began to retire, more and more Prisoner of War cages came into use. Most were really collecting centers from which the captives were transported to U.S.A. or Canada, well out of operational zones.

Nearer the end, after French territory became free once again, prisoners were employed in useful occupations, reconstruction work etc. and more camps and billets came into use. There must be hundreds of varieties of P.O.W. Currency available for collectors.

One is illustrated from "Commando No. 142" issued by:

Estbts. A. Olier. Clermont Ferrand
Value 50 Fr.

A bright red 73x40mm with its back inscription in French and German, reading "This provisional 'Lagergeld' is for Prisoners of War and is only valid within Commando 142."

Another camp under the heading of "Vichy French Prisoners" issued notes of 50 centimes 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 50 Frs. A full set of these notes can reach the figure of £100 easily today.

When classifying French P.O.W. currency one must take into account that British and American Forces were looking after their own P.O.W. cages.

Italy and Other Countries

Italy is one of the countries from which little information is available on how prisoners were treated. Until recently few P.O.W. notes found their way into paper currency lists. Most camps were only known by numbers with their situation not given. These camps come under two main headings:

The "Campo Concentramento per Internati Civili" was for civilian internees and the "Campo Concentramento Prigionieri di Guerra" or it may only have the abbreviated "P.G." and the camp number. The word 'Concentramento' can be misleading, it does not mean a "Concentration Camp" in the German sense, merely a P.O.W. camp.

The 1 and 5 Lire of the "P.G. 53" note on pale colored card 100x60mm has the value printed in the center with the inscription above.

BUONO

Serie A 5 N. 1737

LIRE

Beneath this is the Commandant's signature.

On the back, the value is repeated and adds "Valevole solo lo spaccio del campo". All the genuine notes should have the camp's rubber stamp.

Only recently did a wide collection of Italian P.O.W. notes come on to the market with a full range of values: Lire - 0.50, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Lire from camps No. 31, 33, 91, 101, and 151. Those of camp 25 issued a 10 and 20 centesimi.

Another 10 Lire note, slightly smaller gives the camps name as "Mestre". It continues with:

Buono per L. 10. and Vale solo entro il Campo - underneath is "Il Maggiore Comandante il Campo.

This issue has a very fine large round hand stamp with the name of the camp

around with the Italian coat of arms in the center, plus another smaller hand stamp, making it a more interesting set of notes.

The Campo Concentramento per Internati Civi. Cremona, value 10 Lire was a camp for Jewish prisoners. Italy, like other Axis countries had made a special round up of all Jews. The notes issued in their camps had the rubber stamp of the "Star of David."

Other P.O.W. camps were situated at Parma, Modena, Bologna, Lucca, Milan and other places well known to continental travellers.

When landings were made in Italy, German troops immediately gave help and had time to establish camps and issue notes under their own names: Stalag 337 and 339 at Mantua and Trieste. One P.O.W. Camp that issued rather an attractive note in 1945 was from Bolzano (Bozen) with quite a different inscription: POL. DURCHGANGSLAGER CAMPO CONCENTRAM. BOZEN" This on a colored background, dated and with its value was made valid, by the stamped seal of the Swastika. So far none have appeared on dealers lists, neither have any of the U.S.A. issues appeared. They have been reported as having issued P.O.W. notes. Progress was so rapid towards the close of the war, making it doubtful if any were really printed.

We do know that some prisoners in Japan had received no payment, others were more fortunate, while some were able to supplement their prison fare, many were not so lucky. In countries like Great Britain and Germany, each holding larger numbers of prisoners, greater care was taken in the welfare, otherwise, reprisals could be taken.

Standardized Notes

Very little of the P.O.W. paper currency of Austria, Hungary and Balkan countries have appeared as a separate issue, being mainly in German occupied territory, the standardized notes would be in use.

In fact very few would be of a permanent nature, excepting the concentration camps. We do have issues from the: "Industrial and Trades Organizations camp" issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the Yugoslav Government.

The range of values were 100 Dinara, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 Dinara. The 100 colored Green and the 50, blue are the only values signed by the Camp Commandant. The others, all red have a stamped signature.

This camp had a very short life, having been set up for prisoners of war and quillings, selected for their technical knowledge and skills.

A complete set of these were offered a while ago at £10. Today they can be worth

double.

Great care has been taken to provide an insight into the P.O.W. life. No two stores are alike and in the final assessment from interviews with ex-P.O.W.'s, little bitterness lingered in the ordeal.

At the close of hostilities in the 1939-1945 war, it was not a case of "packing up and home again".

Besides the disarming of the German forces, there was the segregation of the S.S. and the ardent Nazis from their more mild natured comrades in arms. Also, the collection of displaced personnel for repatriation and seeing that local government was established to keep the population fed and employed. Other problems, were to control the lawless bands who emerged from their hideouts in the woods and the apprehension of German soldiers who were trying to filterate their way back home.

Only by strict discipline to back up law and order can a country revert again to its peaceful occupation.

Canteen 'Chits'

The first consignment were the Germans and Italians taken in the 1942-1943 North African campaign. Then after the D Day landings they were sent over in increasing numbers. No less than 121 camps who issued "Canteen" 'chits' to prisoners and internees are listed in "Prisoner of War Monies and Medals" by Artlie Slabough. Of that number, 20 were military establishments, well known forts named after America's famous leaders. For example, there was Fort Sam Houston - the hero of the Texas fight for Independence, Fort Custer - after the golden haired General of that name, whose exploits are still legend on account of his fights against the Indians, and ultimate fate at 'Little Big Horn' when he and his detachment of the 7th cavalry were wiped out to a man by the Indians. Included is Fort Bragg after the Civil War General, also another camp at Fort Knox, the noted U.S.A. Gold Treasury Vaults location.

These camps and sub camps were situated in almost every State and issued similar 'chits' like the Canadian ones and in booklet form. Values commencing with 1 Cent ran up to amounts in dollars: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and as high as 20 dollars.

Seemingly large amounts, understandable when one realizes that the Prisoners pay was calculated, according to rank the equivalent of the U.S.A. soldier or that of his own homeland. In spite of the large number of camps and millions of paper currency issues, these pieces, more like tram tickets, are scarce. An example is illustrated from Alva, Oklahoma, value 1 Cent, such a piece

is being offered at £1.50 upwards.

The United States had been faced with another problem after Pearl Harbor and to deal with the vast number of people of Japanese origin, a "War Relocation Authority" was set up on March 18, 1942.

It was stated that 110,000 Japanese were rounded up immediately and sent to these centers until they satisfied the U.S.A. officials that they were true American minded people. The wages in these centers was 12 dollars a month for unskilled labor, 16 for skilled and the ones with more professional accomplishments received 19 dollars.

Japan

Japan was one of the few countries who had not signed an acceptance of the Geneva convention agreement concerning the treatment of P.O.W.'s.

Rank was not always recognized and a vast proportion of P.O.W.'s were treated as slaves. Denied of having any human rights whatsoever, again, much depending on the attitude of the camp commandant.

An Airman of the R.A.F., made prisoner after the fall of Singapore, after a number of moves, taking him to Formosa and then to Japan, describes his treatment. First, the overcrowded huts, no canteen facilities, little or no pay and meager rations, principally rice with a little fish added. The rules being that if only 18 worked in a Mess of 24, only 18 rations were allocated, with the assumption that the sick did not need any. Naturally, the rations were shared out to 24, but there was trouble if anyone was caught doing it. One must understand that rice was the staple food of Japan. In fact it was a form of State Revenue at one time.

When the Allied Forces were forced to a humiliating surrender at Singapore on February 15, 1942 to the Japanese, it meant the loss of 28,000 British, 18,000 Australians, 67,000 Indian troops with an additional 14,000 native volunteers who had to lay down their arms.

Such a large number had never in the British Empire history suffered in such a way. To the Japs, they were dishonored men, because their lives had been spared. To surrender in battle was a shameful deed according to the Japanese code of welfare.

All the white troops were interned in the military compound of Changi which was much too small. They were allowed to take cooking pots and a few oddments for camp use.

The prisoners in this compound were asked by the Japanese Commandant to sign a certificate stating that they would not attempt to escape on the understanding

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 55)

that if anyone did, he would be shot.

Needless to say, this was ignored and immediately the prisoners were ordered to be ready to move to Selarang Barracks. A time limit was set to operate from mid-day and the operation to be completed by 5 p.m.

Approximately 17,000 British and Australians were moved, using whatever conveyances they could lay hands on to move their belongings and stores they had to the new destination. This concentration-like barracks was taxed to the utmost for room. As one prisoner put it, "Worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta".

In the Guards Household Magazine, a sketch was published, drawn by L.C.T. Thornton FMSVR, one of the prisoners at Selarang, which was hidden away until his release. This dated 2nd/5th September 1942 pictures the crowding of prisoners well beyond hygienic capacity.

Finally on medical advice "That Live prisoners were better than Dead", they agreed to sign this certificate and were allowed to return to their previous camp with the promise of better treatment.

Indian Troops

One very sad reflection comes from some of the Indian troops who changed sides to aid the Japanese, but the majority including all the Gurkhas remained loyal to the British Crown.

It was from the Singapore prisoners, that the main parties were recruited to work on the building of the KWAI railroad which was to run from Bangkok in Thailand to link up with Moulmein in Burma.

In May, 1942 parties of white prisoners were moved to Thailand in groups of 600. A journey of 900 miles, accomplished in steel trucks holding 30 men each, so crowded that they were unable to sit down. Further more, the heat made them like ovens. It took them several days before they reached their base at Ban Pong. It was from here that the staging of working posts was carried out.

From the very earliest times in history, prisoners have been an embarrassment to their captors, one solution being to make use of their manual labor and skills. The Japanese realized that they could not carry out a scheme they previously had to abandon mainly on account of expense. Now with cheap labor they could create a shorter supply route to their armies advantage.

The accommodation for prisoners was very primitive, with the main structure being of bamboo, making huts to sleep up to 100

or 200 men with a sleeping space of about 2 foot wide. Security measures were hardly needed, as the jungle itself was enough to deter any thoughts of escape.

Roll Call

The normal routine of these camps was a roll call about 8 a.m., then a breakfast of rice porridge and tea and off to work, most likely only wearing a loin cloth. A break was made at mid day when a meal was provided. Afterwards work carried on until 16 hours, before a journey back to camp which might be several miles away. They were encouraged to organize some form of entertainment, but little else. A payment was made to the prisoners who worked. The rate varied and ranks were observed here. The Officers received 30 Ticals per month, roughly 35/- Warrant Officers 20 Ticals and others at amounts of 10 to 15 Ticals.

These payments were made in Thailand currency. One of these notes is illustrated showing the King of Siam as a youth (King Ananda Mahidol), the value being 50 Sang-tang, representing $\frac{1}{2}$ Tical.

The Japanese, while in occupation, had reprinted the Thailand or Siam notes, using the Thomas de la Rue designs, and put them into circulation.

These payments enabled the prisoners to purchase goods in their working locality and run a canteen. For this purpose they printed a rather crude type of canteen currency showing small values, similar to this:

5	5
P.O.W.	
FIVE	

And some 'chits' even smaller. As one may expect, these are exceedingly rare and almost unobtainable.

The death rate of prisoners who helped to build this Kwai railroad, with inadequate tools, bare hands, and ill-nourished, in conditions he was unused to, will be forever a blot in Japan's history to the outside world. This culminated in the death of 12,493, one third of the total who had begun this arduous task. No attempt is being made to give the whole pitiful story. It has already been covered in book form and by the cinema screen.

Ingenuity always appears in extreme circumstances as one records another camp on the Island of Shikoko, Japan, where 337 Australians and 17 British were able to breed rabbits to supplement their food supply. This would be more palatable than another camp who resorted to having caged rats under the floor boards for the same purpose. Not an entirely new idea, during the siege of Paris, 1870, shortage of food encouraged the citizens to become rat

catchers.

One of the more unusual Japanese issues comes from the Philippines, where at St. Tomas, Manila, the inmates of the internment camp were given ration cards like Meal Tickets with the individuals name and room number written in and squared off for cancellations. It was at this camp the Japanese were planning to shoot all prisoners. Fortunately the Americans arrived sooner than expected in early 1945. There were a number of other internment camps scattered round in the Philippines.

CHAPTER 8 Internment and Concentration Camps

A more proper heading ought to include extermination camps. The latter unpleasant idiom brings out one of the unredeemable blots in the history of the 1939-1945 war. Its parallel can only be found in the days of the Spanish Inquisition, the formidable weapon instigated under the authority of Pope Innocent III in the 13th century or found in Foxes Books of Martyrs.

The first step towards this inhuman practice came from the concentration camps established in Germany and occupied territory.

Apart from the Poles and Jews, vast numbers of others were routed out under the Gestapo. Particularly those who were opposed to the Hitler administration with adverse political views. One of the more infamous camps, well known to collectors of the morbid relics of paper currency, was Auschwitz in Poland. This was one of five camps clustered together and established in 1940. This camp could only accommodate 2,000 at a time, and after the prisoners had been worked almost to death by "sweated" labor, they were passed for the gas chambers. A gullible excuse offered, was that they were being taken for a much needed "shower". The method used for this deadly ceremony was the order to undress (not unusual). Showers were offered to P.O.W.'s captured on the battle field in a more genuine way. In this case, however, they were herded in and packed to extreme capacity, not in a bath, but a prepared gas chamber. After the doors were closed and sealed, the prisoners discovered that instead of water coming from the overhead pipes it was either cyanide crystals or prussic acid that descended, forming a suffocating gas. It was all over within a half

hour, screaming had stopped and all was quiet when the doors were finally opened. The bodies were then removed for cremation. It might sound rather callous to state, according to some reports, their ashes were used for fertilizer. It is estimated that as many as 6,000 a day were disposed of, altogether two and a half million were gassed, while another half million died from natural causes.

Human Vultures

A staff, more like human vultures, had already stripped the prisoners of their few possessions and finally turned their attention to the rings, bracelets and jewels they had managed to retain. After being taken from the gas chamber the gold filled teeth were extracted.

This camp had four gas chambers and from all outward appearances, it was a well kept "spick and span" camp with carefully planned gardens, beautifully cared for. The paper currency used in this camp was for staff use mainly, and the more favored prisoners who worked in the camp. The 50 Pfennig and the 1 Reichmark are the notes usually available to collectors.

Another camp of the same nature was Buchenwald, in Thuringia. It was in this camp that a daughter of the King of Italy suffered and died. Much of the paper currency of this camp has been available until recently. The values being 50 Pfennig, 1, 2 and 3 Mark and are printed as thus:

STADORT-KANTINE-BUCHENWALD
R.M. 1 R.M.
WERTMARKE Serial No.

Dachau

The third extermination camp of ill repute was at Dachau in Bavaria, known to be a "training center" for experimental forms of torture. These did not stop at murder if needed. Today, its gas chambers stand as grim reminders of the fate of thousands of innocent victims, put to death to satisfy one man's lust for power.

Once a prisoner entered this camp his high standing in private life ceased and gained no respect. It was here that Dr. Schuschnigg, ex-Chancellor of Austria, until Germany had entered Austria, also Leon Blum, former French Prime Minister had suffered internment.

The paper currency was mainly 'Hand Written' with values of 1 and 2 Mark, said to have circulated during 1944, most specimens are undated.

A fourth camp, maybe one of the worst, was Belson, situated near Hanover which was exclusively an extermination center.

When the allied troops entered this camp in April, 1945 they found all the horrors of Buchenwald repeated. At one time it was stated that upwards of 10,000 prisoners, many of them political, had been held there. It was known that 17,000 had been cremated under the orders of the Camp commandant, Josef Kramer.

He and 29 others were put on trial after the close of hostilities. Kramer and eleven others received the death penalty. The others, proved guilty, were fortunate to have less severe punishments.

This camp was burnt to the ground, leaving a few selected buildings standing as a reminder to the world of the Nazi atrocities committed, ignoring the rule of civilized warfare.

The true figures of death at these extermination camps may never be known. The Austrian, Rudolf Hoess, at his trial mentioned 2,500,000 which he later amended to at least 1,000,000.

Litzmannstadt

At Litzmannstadt (Lodz) Poland was one of the best known camps for the accommodation of Jews. Complete sets of paper currency are frequently listed and appear in almost mint condition. As to how many are really genuine is open to speculation. Already in this area was a large population of Jews engaged in the textile industry. So many, that the Germans on their occupation sealed off the whole district as a "Ghetto" on May 1, 1940.

At one time as many as 300,000 were said to have been gathered together but when the war ended in 1945, only a bare 887 were alive to tell the tale, the missing ones had been liquidated.

From the opening of this camp, there had been a continual flow of internees to the extermination camps at Auschwitz and to Kulm.

On being interned, all had to hand over any German or Polish currency to the authorities who gave them a receipt in the form of camp money, under the name of Quittungen (Paper money). This had the values of 50 Pfennig, 1, 2, 5 and 10 Mark on different colored paper bearing the Star of David and the Menora (Seven Branched Candlestick). All have the inscription above the signature "Der Aeiteste der Juden" in Litzmannstadt. (The Elder of the Jews in Litzmannstadt.) Coins too were minted to suppliment the camp currency, all with the same inscription of the obverse and the value reverse. "Quittung uber 10 Pfennig and other values up to 10 and 20 Mark. Some of the notes are illustrated along with those of another strictly Jewish camp, Theresienstadt.

Theresienstadt, in Bohemia, now restored to Czechoslovakia after having been set up as a German Protectorate in March 1939, under the name of Bohemia—Moravia, was the site of what was intended to be a model Jewish settlement.

Inhabitants Evacuated

To establish this camp or settlement, the whole of the 7,000 inhabitants of this small town were evacuated in order to house 139,654 Jews who came from the better class and higher educated community.

This large influx was made up of university professors, top scientists, government and municipal officers, many who had held high positions.

From the figures quoted in 1942 it appears that the groupings were:

42,832 from the German Reich proper,
15,254 from the Austrian area,
73,608 from the Protectorat,
1,447 from Slovakia,
4,897 from the Netherlands,
466 from Denmark and
139,654 of mixed nationalities.

This camp set up was a 'brain wave' of Reinhard Heydrich, who at the age of seventeen founded the Hitler Youth Movement. His idea was to allow these privileged prisoners a certain amount of self government under their own selected leaders. Their elected chief Elder was Jakob Edelstein, who had the support of Dr. Paul Epstein and Rabbi Nurmelstein.

Selection of Internees

The following groupings give an idea of how the careful selection of internees were made. Their qualifications fell into these categories:

- No. 1 German War veterans of Jewish faith who had been disabled while serving their country.
- No. 2 German Jews who had earned the First Class Order of the Iron Cross or any higher award.
- No. 3 Highly educated Jews who had contributed valuable assistance to Germany in the fields of Science, Medicine, the Arts or in Government Administration.
- No. 4 Jews of good standing over 65 years of age.

They had their own homes within the camp and the opportunities for employment and were paid. At first the men received 105 to 295 Kronen and women 60 to 160 Kronen with an allowance of 50 to 65 Kronen for the non-workers. These payments were reduced as the war advanced.

(continued on next page)

BOOK REVIEWS

(continued from page 43)

eral catalogs on the stamps of the Malaysia area.

Jerry Remick

"MALTA COIN, BANKNOTE AND METAL CATALOGUE" (First Edition) by Godwin Said is available at \$3.50 U.S. postpaid sea mail from the publishers: Emmanuel Said, 32 Melita Street, P.O. Box 345, Valletta, Malta. The publisher is head of an old and reputable firm in Malta dealing in coins, stamps, medals and banknotes of that country and has published a number of editions of a catalog on the stamps of Malta.

The 103 page catalog is printed on glossy paper 5½x8" and bound with a stiff paper cover. It was printed in Malta. The fifty page banknote section will be of great aid to paper money collectors.

The catalog covers the modern (1972-1981) coinage, all paper currency, and modern official commemorative medallions (1969-1980) of Malta. Photos of all type coins, banknotes and medallions are included, all in full color. The book is a deluxe presentation, spaciouly laid out with true color photos of both sides of all coins, notes and medallions.

The first section covers the modern coinage of Malta with eighty-two full color photographs of all coins issued by the Central Bank of Malta since 1972. British coinage was legal tender from 1857-1972. The coins are cataloged by the year of issue rather than by denomination since there have been yearly sets of coins since 1972. Each year's coins are illustrated and described on several pages; generally a separate page for the base metal, silver and gold coins of each year. Proof and uncirculated sets are photographed in the case in which they were issued. Photos of both sides of all coins are shown. The mint, mintage, designer and engraver are given for each year's set of coins. The diameter, weight, metallic composition, shape, edge type, description of obverse and reverse, and mintage are given for each date coin. Valuations in Maltese pounds are given for all coins and sets on a single page.

The official paper money issues of the government of Malta and later by the Bank of Malta are covered in detail on fifty pages with the complete date for each type note presented on a single page. Malta's government banknotes were first issued in 1914. For each type note the following data is given: a colored photo of both sides, the denomination, the date of issue, the date on

the note, the color, description of design on both sides, dimensions, signature, watermark, printer, date of demonitization and valuations in up to three grades (F, VG and Unc.) for notes from 1940 on and in VF for earlier notes. Where there is a signature change for a specific type note, the complete data on the issue with the new signature is given on a separate page. The basic data is given for five series of banknotes issued during the 19th century by private banks in Malta, with one page devoted to each issue showing a photo of one denomination.

Ten pages are devoted to ten little-known, but attractive official commemorative medallions in bronze, bronze-gilt, and silver issued from 1969-1980 by the General Post Office and also by the Ministry of Education and Culture in Malta. This section will be expanded in the next issue of this catalog to include all semi-official and private issues of medallions. The date of issue, issuer, event, description, designer, engraver, mint, diameter, weight, composition and mintage are given for each medallion. A valuation is given for each medallion on a separate page.

The superb catalog with all the photographs in color is a visual delight for any collector.

Jerry Remick

A Piece of . . .

(continued from page 40)

"They are lifted up in order to fall the more heavily."

And these words are very appropriate to the changes of destiny in tragedy.

So ends our closer consideration of our banknote, however, it must be stated that the designer of the note is Mr. R.D.E. Oxenaar, a draftsman, who for the first time in the history of philately designed stamps by means of a computer: the summer stamps 1970.

Currency . . .

(continued from page 57)

A monetary system had been introduced by specially printed "Quittung" (paper money) with values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Kronen, all with different colors, and the size of the notes various according to each value.

The S.S. in charge of the camp had authorized them to design their own notes. This was done depicting Moses holding the tablet of the Ten Commandments.

Ironically, the commandment shown appears to be "Thou shalt not kill". The first draft of the note design was changed to give Moses a more 'crooked' nose and more side curls.

All persons on entering the camp had been forced to hand over German or other currency and receive this Quittung, or receipt in exchange.

The Town Hall was set up as a Bank and all prisoners were given a compulsory Savings Book in order to deposit part of his or her earnings.

This did not meet with approval. It created some suspicion and in August 1943 a levy was made, compelling a payment of 50 Kronen a month be made.

It is hard to believe that from a number of 139,654 who had entered this camp that by the end of 1945 only 17,320 had survived.

During the period of concentration, 86,934 had been liquidated by transfer to extermination centers. A further 33,419 had died through malnutrition and disease.

Although this settlement was open for visitations of foreign commissions as from late 1944, its secrets were well guarded and to outward appearance it was a "model Jewish settlement".

continued next issue

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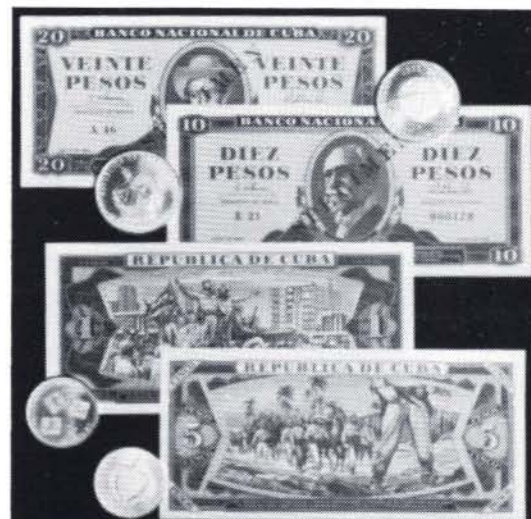
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